HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th ,,
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th ,,
			1904.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7953	C. H. S. Tocque	9th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th ,,
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langstone	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th ,,
M. L. MACEDONIA	10000	T. S. Angus	19th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7953	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current Rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,950	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
ERA	5,676	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,948	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Celaellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ELISABETH	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
LEOPOLDINE	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
ELISABETH	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
LEOPOLDINE	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	G Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klemberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	6,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Hamburg.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 420	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,236	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Rasoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 560
Bombay to Marseilles..... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 520; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	10th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	2,069	21st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANO

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.
The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:
Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,,	11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...			,,	17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,,	10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	,,	17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	...	...	...	,,	11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	,,	16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,,	11	10 ,, ,,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, THE 17TH NOVEMBER,
AND WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH NOV.
BY GENERAL DESIRE

"CHARLEY'S AUNT!"
"CHARLEY'S AUNT!!"
"CHARLEY'S AUNT!!!"

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER,

"TURNED UP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Grchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4
Dress Circle ..... " 3
Pit Chairs ..... " 2
Gallery ..... " 1

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
OMALI	2,655..	Birch	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 10351-Act.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY, is pleased to make, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the following rules under Clause (f) (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act (No. IV of) 1902:—

1. No person shall blast any rock in the City of Bombay without a License from the Commissioner of Police.
2. Every holder of a License for blasting shall produce it to any Police Officer who demands to see it.
3. No instrument, tool or implement except a Copper Rod shall be used for tamping.
4. Blasting charges at a quarry shall not be exploded at any time save between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P.M.
5. Before exploding any blasting charge a strong Wooden Lattice, sufficiently weighted with stone, shall be placed immediately over the drift so as to prevent as far as possible the projection of fragments of stone by the explosion of the blasting charge.
6. Every holder of a License for blasting shall satisfy himself that all the charges in the drift have been exploded before any other work is resumed there.
7. Every holder of a License for blasting shall employ and station at the place where his blasting operations are proceeding such number of watchmen as may be directed by the Commissioner of Police.
8. No holder of a License for blasting at a particular place shall absent himself from that place while the blasting operations are proceeding without having obtained the previous permission of the Commissioner of Police, nor shall he allow any person at any time to act for him without the previous permission from the Commissioner of Police endorsed on the License.
9. Every holder of a License for blasting shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person appointed under Rule 8 to act for him in conducting the blasting operations as if the said acts and omissions were his own.
10. The holder of a license for blasting shall afford the Police free access to the place where his blasting operations are proceeding and give them every facility to ascertain whether all necessary precautions have been taken to guard against danger to the public.
11. A license granted for blasting under these rules shall not be transferable, but shall be for the benefit only of the person to whom it is granted, and on the death of such person shall be deemed revoked, and on the suspension or revokation of the license shall be returned at once to the Head Police Office.
12. The Commissioner of Police shall have absolute discretion in determining whether a license for blasting shall be refused, renewed, transferred, revoked or suspended and also the conditions under which any such license shall be granted.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway,
Madras.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED.—SERGEANT and MATRON, to take charge of the Apprentices' Home and Boarding House at Jamalpur, (10 bed), married couple, European, middle-aged and without incumbrances. The husband will be permitted to take such additional employment as the Loco. Supdt. may consider advisable. No applications will be entertained without full particulars of ante cedents, accompanied by a recommendation from a person of recognised position stating that the character and qualifications of both are in every way suited to the appointment.

Applications will be received by the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, up to 30th November, 1903.

Jamalpur, 9th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION for the SALE of about 1,79,300 cubic feet of TEAK, 2,400 cubic feet of BLACKWOOD and 250 cubic feet of JUNGLEWOOD at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway, on the 7th December, 1903, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above Auction at the Haliyal Depot Office, at the Undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Haliyal, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, Dated 5th November, 1903.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

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Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs, Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.

SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

LAST FAREWELL CONCERT
Given by the "Russian Pianist,"
FELIX STERNBERG,

THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 9-30 p.m.
Under the Patronage of the Bombay Philharmonic Society.

Kindly assisted by Miss CLARA PROCTER Soprano, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, (Tenor), and several leading Amateurs.

Prices: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Piano Depot, Esplanade Road, Opposite Bombay Club.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th November, 1903.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

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PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazgaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

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FOR THICK HEAD—A dose of KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT & PURIFYING SALINE in the early morning is the best thing. Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1903, AT 9 P. M.

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This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT BAR on the Ground by

THE PRINCE OF WALES BAR——CATERERS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS of WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose Income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in being ing back youth's vigour and cheer to a dooned life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Re. 1. 4 and Re. 1-8 respectively.

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PARCELS of our SPECIAL XMAS BLEND TEA, finest quality, delivered FREE to any address in the United Kingdom at RUPEES EIGHT PER FIVE-POUND TIN.

Order early to ensure delivery before Xmas. Apply to

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Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

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HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s. s. "Katoria," "Horseni" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," Bellasis Road. Fresh consignment is expected by every Mail.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling.	The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which M. 11,306,300 or about £565,300 sterl. SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,000 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

Premiums:			Prizes:		
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £	15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M	"	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	"	1,500
1 of 60,000 M	"	3,000	5 of 20,000 M	"	1,000
1 of 50,000 M	"	2,500	2 of 15,000 M	"	750
2 of 40,000 M	"	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	"	500
1 of 35,000 M	"	1,750	55 of 5,000 M	"	250
1 of 30,000 M	"	1,500	103 of 3,000 M	"	150
Prizes:			155 of 2,000 M	"	100
1 of 100,000 M	"	5,000	616 of 1,000 M	"	50
1 of 80,000 M	"	4,000	11 of 500 M	"	25
1 of 60,000 M	"	3,000	1022 of 400 M	"	20
1 of 50,000 M	"	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 57,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 93,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
" — 9 " — " for half a ticket
" — 4 " 6 " for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR,
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Shanghai,	Manila,	Kobe,
Madan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

Aden.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	BANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOIHOW,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered Quark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom,

Berndorf, Austria, December 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madaira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance: 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

XMAS PARCELS
FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£87 13-16	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£93 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£101	=	do.
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	£35 3-4	=	do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-8	=	+ 1-4
2 months hence	26 13-16	=	+ 1-4
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	+ 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin „	20·45 1-2	=	do.
New York Demand	4·83 1-4	=	do.

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	do.
3 months' sight Bank Bills....	4 1-8	pr ct =	do.
6 „ „ „	4 1-8	pr ct =	do.
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	pr ct =	do.
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8	pr ct =	do.

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-2	pr ct =	do.
7 day market loans	3 5-8	pr ct =	do.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £600,000 for Egypt.

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10 3-4d. — 1-4d.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, Nov.-Dec, Buyers 34s. 6d. = — 9d. Tone of Rapeseed dull.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Buyer. 34s 3d. = — 3d. Tone of Rapeseed dull.

Rapeseed.—Brown. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 32s. = unchanged. Tone of Rapeseed dull.

Linseed Cold. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 35s. = —3d. Tone quiet.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·18 plus 4. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 20,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
5·98	5·95	5·91	5·93
+1	+1	+1	+1

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·93	5·92	5·91	5·90
+1	+1	+1	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	63,000
Do. last year.....	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	54,000
Mid-Uplands	11·50 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.....	11·23 — 4
Do. do. March	11·30 — 5

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	11 unchanged
Futures, month of Feb.....	11·13 — 11
Do. do. May	11·45 — 10
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 14th November, 1903 :—

Cotton	2,925 bales.
Wheat	18,825 cwts.
Linseed	3,561 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	5,132 „
Gingellyseed.....	15,793 „
Poppyseed.....	1,152 „
Groundnuts	249 „
Castorseed	3,267 „
Rice	3,160 „
Myrabolams	933 „
Cottonseed	7,692 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.....	Is. 4 1-16d. at 1-32.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. Is. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 8 do do	171
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	131
Shanghai 30 do do	180
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·7
1st Settlement	„ 98·6

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0 to 5 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet. Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0
25 per cent. „ ...	32	0	0
50 per cent. „ ...	31	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	31-4
Club No. 1	„	30-12
Hard Red	„	24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 70,000 „

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·94	5·90	5·89	5·88
—4	—5	—4	—5
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
5·88	5·88	5·88	5·87
—5	—6½	—6	—4
		July-Aug.	
		5·86	
		—4	

COTTON—The market opened quiet with a decline of Rs 2 to Rs 3 on Saturday's closing rates, and during the day a further fall of Rs. 2 to Rs 4 was established. There is little or no demand for export, and it is reported that some settlements have been made in the bazaar by exporters of Comras and Broach. The market closes dull, and Sutta rates after receipt of the above opener were quoted Rs 242 for good Broach and Rs 186 for fully good Bengals,

		Fine	F.-G	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	208	191	25 Jan.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	210	200	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	210	200	„
Belati, (M.-G.)	...	234	226	„
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...		213	„
Tulgaon do.	...		215	„
Akola do.	...		285	227 „
Khamagaum do.	...			
Karanja do.	...			
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)..		237	229	„
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	...	239	231	„
Oomras good staple	...	243	235	
Broach (M.-G..) ...	...	259	244	Mar.
Do. do. ...	...	257		
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	243	233	April
Do. (H.-G.)	...	241	231	
S.-O. Dharwar ...	...		240	
Muthia ...	...	240		Feb.-Mar.

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following :—
Fortnightly sales ... ... 6,000 Bales.
Unsold stock estimated at ... 32,000 „
Market steady firm.
Exchange Quotation, Rs. 185 1-2.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEVOOBAI—November 16, at the residence of her husband, at Two Tanks, Bombay, Devoobai, wife of Mr. Shivaji Dhurmaji, J. P, aged 60 years. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and other relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAMB—November 10, at Karachi, Punjab, the wife of Captain G Lamb, M.D, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
RUSHTON—November 6, at Saidpur, the wife of E J D Rushton, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9-50m., 10-39a. Low water, 3-45m., 3-53a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Quilimane, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Patiala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A carriage with a horse attached, belonging to Mr. Hassambhoy Ahmedbhoy was, on Sunday, standing near the Marine Lines Station, on the Queen's Road, when the animal took fright at the noise of a passing train and bolted down the road. The horse fell near the Churney Road Station, overturning the carriage, breaking both the shafts, two springs, and causing other damage.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Ramji Hurriram, a Hindu lad aged eighteen years, arrived in Bombay on the 5th instant from Kathiawar to attend the Matriculation Examination which was held din a large pandal near the Wodehouse Bridge during the last week. While undergoing the examination in the pandal on Friday last the boy suddenly fainted. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died the following day. The House Surgeon certified death to be due to sun stroke.

BATHING FATALITY.—Two Hindu lads, named Gunpat Gopal and Bhikoo Baloo, aged fourteen and ten years, respectively, went to bathe in the tank attached to the Presidency Mill, Ferguson Road, on Saturday afternoon. While bathing, the boy Bhikoo went beyond his depth and, not being able to swim, sank. The other boy raised an alarm which brought a crowd of people on the scene, but none of them could render immediate assistance. About an hour after the body rose to the surface of the water and was removed.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and officers the Band of the 124st Bombay Pioneers will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. :—

March.....	Forward I Volunteers ..... Gunther.
Overture.....	Romandique ..... Keler Bela.
Selection.....	The French Maid ..... Slaughter.
American Barn Dance	Popcorn..... Lath.
Selection	The Mountebanks..... Collier.
Valse	The Dancing Girl..... Coote.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & Co.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Light and officers the band of the 117th Mahrathas will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredillis, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m.

March.....	Liberty Bell ..... Souza.
Overture.....	Zampa ..... Herald.
Selection	San Toy..... Jones.
Valse	Rosie Polaire ..... Waldteufel
Gavotte	Intermezzo ..... Hall.

ROBBED IN A CROWD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabbildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Zaver Kuber, a Hindu, with stealing a gold neck ornament valued at Rs 5, belonging to Hemraj Panachand, a Marwari boy, about 12 years old. It appeared that on Saturday evening while the complainant was among a crowd at Mumbadevi the accused cut the ornament off his neck and bolted. He was seized immediately and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 15 stripes.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Dhurma Hurjiram, a Private in the 117th Regiment of Native Infantry, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Apollo Bunder pier. The man was seen jumping into the sea by policeman No. 141, who raised an alarm and with the assistance of another policeman and boatmen, whose boat was close by, succeeded in rescuing the soldier. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital whence he was subsequently removed in a dooly to the military hospital where he has been detained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon the Police were informed that a Hindu boy, aged 12 years, was lying on an open piece of ground off Falkland Road. The police on going to the spot questioned the boy who stated that his name was Laximon Dhondoo and that he had no fixed place of residence. The boy further stated that on the previous evening a cart ran over him near the Byculla Bridge, and that the cartman placed him in the cart and left him where he was found. He was placed in a gharry and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the way. His left leg appeared to have been crushed. The cartman has not been found.

DROWNED WHILE DRUNK.—At the Parel Tank Road, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Succaram Babaji, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about thirty years. The deceased lived with his wife in the compound of a bungalow in Parel Tank Road. He was addicted to drink. About noon on Sunday, Succaram while under the influence of liquor went to a well in the compound to take a bath. Shortly after his wife heard a splash in the well, and on going to the spot missed the deceased and found the water disturbed. She raised an alarm. The police arrived, dragged the well, and recovered the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned while drunk.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Power charged Pandurang Mahadev, a Hindu, with the theft of four gold bangles belonging to Sadashive Bhasle. Mr. Canullal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the property in question was stolen from the complainant's house about eighteen months ago. The complainant made private inquiries but to no purpose. In consequence of information recently received he reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the bangles from a Marwari. It was urged on behalf of the defence that an ill-feeling existed between the parties and the present prosecution was quite a got up one in order to harass the accused. It was proved that the bangles were sold to the Marwari by the complainant and his mother. His Worship held that the charge brought against the accused was a false one and discharged him. He ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to the accused as compensation.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—A well-attended meeting of this Association was held in the rooms of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanic's Institute, Parel, on Saturday Mr. W. A. Gawthorne, A. M. I. M. E. presiding, when Mr. D. Smith of the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Crudas delivered a lecture on "Bad castings: how we get them. Good castings: how to get them." The business began with a resolution, passed unanimously to send a letter to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakarsi felicitating him upon his nomination to the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The lecture of the evening was instructive and practical throughout. Mr. Smith laid special stress upon the way patterns were made: a good and a bad pattern at the outset—left its mark invariably upon the casting for better or worse. He impressed upon his hearers the necessity of selecting the best materials suited to the work in hand, of preparing the pattern with care, and of attending to the details of the process with methods and caution. He assured them that if all this were done there would hardly be any difference discerned between English and country castings. The chairman made a few observations regarding the poor wages the Indian pattern makers received and suggested the necessity of adopting some system for the preservation of patterns once used. The proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

1293—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Esmail Hajee Esaac vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—Craw B and Co.

1293—Bicknell M and M—Ahmed Moosa and another vs Ahmed Moosa and another—Craw B and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1289—Likabit and D—Bhagwandas Valjid vs Bai Gangabai and others—Mac, J and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

342,03—Smetham B and N—J Duxbury and Co vs Josep Benson Manning Sorabjee and J.

574,03—Sorabjee and J—Hirjee Dayal and another vs Champsey Hirjee and another—Madhawjee V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgovan Ramji and another vs Bhut Vallubhram Ratneshwar and others—Bhaishankar K and G—Part heard. Little and Co.

447-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Morarji and another vs Keswavji Dewji and another—Madhavji V

91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others—Kanga and P—Part heard.

(Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bruno F Nunez—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhusru Manockjee Setna vs Joshi Shive Shanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co.

655,02—Dikshit and D Govind Ramchandra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

235,00—Madhowjee V—Jethmull Tilokchand vs Nathoo Ganpat and other—Raghavjee J.

793,01—Mulla and M—Essoof Abdul Kader and another vs Kulrambee—Tyabjee D and Co.

101,02—In person—Rema Govind Bhatker vs P Babajee Pathari—In person.

21,01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Sundardas S and W Co vs Narendas Kanjee—Smetham B and N.

528,99—Thakurdas and C—Khimjee Jairam Narunjee vs Lilladhur Haridas and others—Tyabjee and Co.

229,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomed Essoof Bhaw—vs Hawooboo and others—Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Dismissal under Rule 105.

589,03—In person—a pauper Canjee Valoo vs Prima Valoo widow and another.

591,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bai Sakimabai widow and others vs Ebrahim Dharamsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

419,97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chuturbhujdas Goverdhaudas vs Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia G and Co.

528,02—In person—Moreshvar Shivshanker vs Dinnath Sadanandjee Kale.

382,02—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianchand Sabharchand ex Buxi Mir Sadjeodin Khan Mir Ajmoodin Khan.

544,03—Kanga and P—Bai Na du widow vs Shamjee Vandrawan—Bicknell M and M.

500,03—Khunderao S and L—Chunilal Lalchand vs Ram gopal Bakeri and others.

559,03—Captain and V—Nakboda Hajee Sarfudin Ghatta vs Faziudin Paloba and others—Captain and V Little and Co.

605,03—Mutubhoy J and M—Munjee Virjee and another vs Gokilbai Nalkin—Bhaishanker K and G.

619,03—Thakurdas and Co—Khimjee Humsraj and another vs Coverjee Anandjee and others.

21,03—Tyabji D and Co—Girdhan Ghella and others vs Gaheram Shivdas.

938,03—Payne and Co—Vujubdas Veljee vs Khimjee Mulji —Thakurdas and Co.

654,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Chaturbhoy Jewandas vs Dhirajlal Gordhundas

860,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas Khuzalchand vs Luktumidas Narronji

673,03—Edgelow G and W—Hurkisondas Jugjivandas vs Dinshaw Dossabhoy and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

35,03—In person—Premcore widow vs Kalidas Kalianjee and others.

36,03—In person—Roopa Juta vs Dawchund Dala and others.

Long Causes.

299-02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpal Gedoo and others—Dikshit and D

595-02—Hiralal D Sitaram Sawla vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

455-02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ranji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F

671 01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and other—Edgelow G and W

279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another

332-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji R and K

494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

483-02—Manekuklal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeal for hearing under Sec. 575 of Civil P. Code.

1254-775A-03—In person—Jehanghir Manekjee Cursetji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

306,00—Payne and Co—N G McLeo vs The Gadag Cotton S and W Co, Ld—Molvi H and M—Part heard

581,02—Mirza and M—Abdul Rehman H Moosa vs Kalabhoy Lalloobhoy—Scott and

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1903.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

THE long contemplated conjunction of India and Ceylon by rail was recently the subject of an expert enquiry. Not long ago a Commission appointed by instruction of the Government of India assembled in Madras to consider the general question of the best means of effecting broad gauge connection between the Indian system of broad gauge railways and the Ceylon railways on the same gauge. It was also instructed to investigate the best means of linking Mysore with Southern India, the Dindigul connection and the suggested conversion to metre gauge of everything west of Erode or Podaun. All the projects are of importance, though that of connecting Ceylon with the Peninsula of India is, perhaps, of greatest interest. As the President, Mr. Herbert, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways at Lucknow explained, Government had in the past always placed great value on continuity of gauge, and it would be with but a poor face that the Government of India could invite that of Ceylon to join in any scheme for connecting its broad guage railway system with the railway system of India, if they were not prepared to give the facilities and convenience which continuity of gauge offers, and on which they themselves set so much store, and were not prepared to allow the rolling-stock of the Ceylon Railways to penetrate into all parts of India. The proceedings of the Commission were singularly business-like, the evidence being confined to that of men whose special qualifications entitled their opinions to weight. The Commission took it for granted that the southern terminus of the proposed broad guage link would be Rameswaram island. They directed their inquiry principally with the object of obtaining definite answers to these questions. : Whether there is room for new lines in any of the areas traversed by the various possible routes between Rameswaram and the north ; whether the traffic on any of the existing metre gauges, south of Madras, is sufficient to justify early conversion to broad gauge ; in cases in which new traffic would not justify the cost of a new chord line, had not the cost of conversion of the existing metre gauge loop to be faced ; are new chord lines preferable to conversion ; is it possible from the indications afforded by the general requirements of the province to forecast the direction which the future development of the railway system of the Madras Presidency should take in order to meet those requirements efficiently and economically ; if so, in what order might steps be taken to carry out the component parts of the ultimate scheme and what modifications, if any, in the prospective development would be required in order to give a broad gauge connection with Rameswaram as early as possible.

In regard to some of these questions, it appears, the evidence was incomplete. On the whole, however, it was sufficient to enable the Commission to arrive at definite conclusions. These are embodied in a recommendation for the alignment of a broad-gauge link starting from Rameswaram and running northward to join the existing broad-gauge system, the alignment being dealt with in three sections : (1) that portion south of a line passing through Trichinopoly, (2) the portion north of Trichinopoly and south of a line passing through Jalarpet-Tirukkoyilur-Villupuram, and (3) the portion north of the latter line. The Commissioners further recommended, in regard to the needs of the districts lying south of Trichinopoly, as the southernmost section of the required link, an alignment from Rameswaram via Ramnad, more or less direct to Trichinopoly. Northward of Trichinopoly they hold that additional railway communication is required for the purpose of opening up the country in that direction. They believe that the suggested diversion of the line towards Salem or Jalarpet would cause a long detour to traffic and force it over heavy grades. The Commissioners, therefore, do not approve of the proposed alignment from Chinna Salem, westwards, but recommend that the alignment should take a north-easterly direction, roughly corresponding to that proposed by the Madras Government for the Trichinopoly-Tirukkoyilur railway—a project which, since the commencement of the Azhikal-Mangalore line, stands first in order of precedence on their list of new railways. Whatever junction is selected the Commissioners wisely urge that the proposed broad gauge link should extend thence northwards, either by a new line from Tirukkoyilur to Arkonam, or by conversion of the metre gauge for Villupuram to Madras—in the latter case a third rail being laid from Villupuram and the point of junction finally preferred, should it lie to the east or west of that place. The northern terminus of the new broad gauge link would, therefore, be either Arkonam or Madras, the Commission urging that the link from Ramesvaram via Ramnad and Trichinopoly to Arkonam or Madras, on the alignment they recommend, together with the projected connection from Warangal to the north-east branch of the G. I. P. Railway would complete the required connection between the broad gauge systems of northern India and Ceylon by the most direct route practicable.

As regards the portion south of Arkonam or Madras the route selected, it is found, would offer more favourable conditions for the haulage of through traffic than any alternative route, would interfere less with existing arrangements for the carriage of the traffic, open out a larger area of new country requiring railway communication either for commercial or famine protective purposes, and follow an alignment more suitable for cheap railway construction than any other proposal laid before the Commission. We find that a considerable amount of evidence was offered to the Commissioners in regard to the strategical value of the various proposed alignments ; but as the advice of the Commission on this point was not asked for the Commissioners do not deal with it except beyond remarking that a line which affords facilities for the conveyance of a considerable traffic with economy and despatch under ordinary conditions is less likely to be found wanting in time of emergency than lines not so favourably situated for trade. And they declare that the location of the proposed link on the alignment they recommend would ensure its carrying on an important traffic from the outset. In connection with the link between Ramnad and Arkonam or Madras, the Commissioners recognise two alternatives—either to make it on the broad-gauge at once, or to make it on the metre gauge in the first place with formation, bridge masonry, and girders suitable for broad gauge. They would prefer the latter in view of the fact that the district boards display great zeal for the construction of railways and they desire that Government should encourage this spirit by allowing them to provide lines of a light character economical to construct and work and not in excess of the actual requirements of the case. The report will, we believe, give the utmost satisfaction to all parties interested, and its recommendation will probably be adopted in full.

RUSSIAN LIGHT ON PERSIA. LORD CURZON'S visit to the Persian Gulf will, it is hoped, not only strengthen British interests on the littoral but also have a good effect in regard to British commercial interests in the Shah's dominions. The "Teheran Gazette" has indulged in some flowery language regarding the Viceroy's visit, and a representative of the Shah will exchange courtesies with his Excellency at Bushire. Reciprocal expressions of friendship between the representatives of great Britain and Persia may have practical results, but business men who wish to increase their commerce with Persia will find the most effective method of securing that result indicated in a book which was some time ago published by a Russian. In a series of "Letters from Persia" M. Lomnitsky gives a great deal of information that is not available in any other work on the country and which places his book among the most important of those dealing with Persia. An abridgement of the work has been recently published in a continental magazine, and from this it appears that commercial men who wish to trade successfully in the empire of the Shah must propitiate the Mahomedan priests. The mouchteids, mullahs, and the seiads, says M. Lomnitsky, ride the nation like a nightmare and are the greatest obstacle to its regeneration. Within recent years they have invented the ceremonial word "pedjis," which signifies "impure" or "defiled," with which to attack all foreign innovations that have not been made commendable to them in the universal, manner of the East. An article, an individual, or a custom which has been denounced as "pedjis" cannot survive. M. Lomnitsky tells us that it was this that killed the English tobacco monopoly some years ago. The priests decided to call English tobacco "pedjis," and though the Shah smoked it in public and ordered his courtiers to do likewise, the English monopoly had to be revoked. The Persians, albeit great smokers, became "passive resisters" in this matter, and the Shah's commands were met by all sorts of excuses supported by doctor's certificates, as to why they should not smoke. The most effective way of averting the hostility of the priests to European enterprises is by liberal bribery. From many firms a contribution of one-tenth is exacted under threat of declaring an article of commerce "pedjis." The Belgian Sugar Refinery in the suburbs of Teheran, we are told pays a large yearly ransom to the Persian clergy in order to prevent its sugar from being anathematised.

It is the fear of this clerical condemnation that prevents the building of flour mills on European lines, and as a consequence the Persians have to eat a detestable bread made from a flour mixed with sand and all sorts of ingredients. The priests even speculate and create corners in wheat, and the Mouchteid of Tauris was the head of a syndicate which caused an artificial famine in that district. The people rose up and drove out this man, but he was received with high honours at Teheran because of his power. The attitude of the priests and the ignorance of the people are the factors which for the present prevent the regeneration of Persia. Modern science goes hand in hand with superstition and indolence. Though many Persian doctors have studied in Russia and all can administer the entire range of European drugs they find it to their interests to give their patients also some magical drug as a concession to the imagination. There is a telegraph system in Persia, but the telegraph poles, says M. Lomnitsky, are broom handles which the least tempest would overthrow. The wire is lax, and is fastened directly to the cleft-top of the broom handle. When the apparatus is seen the reason why telegrams in Persia frequently do not reach their destination is understood. Russian and British rivalry, coupled with the attitude of the people is responsible for the fact that the country is still without railways. The late Shah after visiting Europe in the seventies gave an English company a concession for a line from the Persian Gulf to Teheran, with a branch to Tauris. But Russian opposition killed that scheme. The company was to be given a lease for ninety years of a belt of land on each side of the line of a total width of about ten miles. Persian Nationalists and the Russians were alarmed at the idea that Persian subjects would be sure to migrate to this British territory and the Shah who had given the concession was persuaded to obstruct the work. No workmen could be found for the construction of the line, the machinery, sent via the Caspian Sea, failed to arrive, and, finally, the company was glad to exchange its concession for the right of navigating the Karun and the Shatel-Arab. Yet despite the objections of the Persians to railways and the opposition of Russia, foreign opinion regards it as certain that sooner or later a British company will succeed in building a line from Trebizond to Tauris and another from Bender-Boukher to Teheran, and, perhaps, extending to Ispahan. In that event, it is well pointed out by the continental translator of M. Lomnitsky's letters that the defective products of Moscow will not be able to compete with English manufactures or even, it is added, with the products of Japan.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS. Just now, when attention is being directed towards the ravages caused by insects of various kinds in the agricultural areas of this country, the results of the investigations of the trustees of the Indian Museum into the life histories of the many pests which beset the Indian cultivator are particularly interesting. A number of pamphlets recently published deal with one or two of the commoner insects which are to be found almost everywhere and which are notorious despoilers of the growing crops. An excellent description is given of the life and habits of the large field cricket. This animal is a thick bulky insect, two to two-and-a-half inches in length, and smoky grey in colour It is found all over India and is one of the enemies of the Bombay ryot. Its method of attack is to cut off the young plants close to the ground with its sharp jaws and then to consume them on the spot or to drag them to its hole and feed upon them during the day. It is exceedingly wanton in its habits, for it cuts down a good deal more food than it requires and leaves the young plants to wither without making any use of them. Fortunately for the cultivator the habits of the insect are generally known, and, therefore, a minimum of difficulty arises in clearing the land of it. The method usually employed is to pour water into the holes of the insects and thus drive them out They are then killed off. Another insect described is the crop-eating noctuid caterpillar. This ferocious little creature is the offspring of the great family of moths called the noctuids. It is bluish grey in colour and is covered with blue or black specks. Its principal food is the castor oil plant which it completely defoliates. It will, however, feed upon sugar-cane, paddy, and brinjal, and is responsible for a tremendous amount of damage when it obtains a hold upon a district. The remedies employed to kill it are primitive but effective if properly carried out. The ryots collect the insects by hand, and Mr. Stebbing, the Superintendent of the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum, suggests spraying the plants with Paris Green or London Purple. Another insect described is the Cotton Boll Sapper, an insect which, as its name implies, is partial to the cotton plant. It is recognised by its vermilion colour and the white bands on its body. It injures the cotton bolls by settling on them, piercing through them with its beak, and sucking out the sap from the immature seeds. Mr. Stebbing states that the insects can be got rid of by fumigation with tobacco, but that this method only serves to drive them away to neighbouring fields. He, therefore, suggests that a kerosene oil emulsion should be sprayed over the infected plants. The hints given in these pamphlets appear to to be very practical, and will doubtless do much good if they get into the proper hands.

THE Viceroy had an excellent duck-shoot at Larkana, Sind, on Saturday, over 550 head of game being accounted for.

THE Amir Habibullah is reported to be now on a six weeks' visit to Kohistan, the valley immediately to the north of Kabul.

IT is announced that reduced rates of three annas per word for Press telegrams between India or Burma and Muscat, via Karachi, have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

ON Sunday evening an unusually brilliant meteor was visible in Bombay. It was seen falling towards the south west horizon and was visible for several seconds. In appearance it resembled a very brilliant rocket having an intensely bright head and a great streaming tail.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta was unanimously re-elected for being recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an Additional Member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations. The Corporation also approved of the draft address to be presented to Lord Lamington, the Governor-Designate on his landing in Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 24th October, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 147,770 maunds and Rs. 1,750 in the earnings.

WE hear from Peshawar, says the "Pioneer," that the road to Landi Kotal through the Mullagori country is making good progress, an 8-feet track having been completed. This will probably be improved into a good cart-road with easy gradients, thus giving an alternative route through the Khyber hills that cannot be blocked by the Afridis. Landi Kotal, by the way, is now connected with Jamrud by a line of telegraph.

IT is stated that Lord Kitchener has impressed upon the Government of India the desirability of steps being taken at once to make up the supply of telescopes for the Indian Army, the experience of South Africa having clearly shown the value of such instruments and the necessity for them in modern warfare. Orders have accordingly been placed in the hands of home manufacturers for about 5,000 hinged binoculars and a large number of telescopes.

WE seem now to be even in the throes of the cyclone, which shows no sign of passing on says a "Kolar Gold Fields" Correspondent. If after this deluge we get a heavy N.E. Monsoon we shall be completely washed away. The wind blows steadily from the S.W. and the rain is unabating. All the Mines have had about as much water as they can do with now, while Nundydroog is suffering severely. A short time ago they had a breakdown in their pumping machinery, and it is now said to have again come to grief, in consequence of which, water has been rising considerably in the mine. At Mysore, too, some inconvenience may be caused by excess of water if the rain continues. It has been almost unceasing since last Thursday, perpetual drizzle, only varied by heavy showers, and the natives prophesy another five days before a change takes place. At the north end of the Field over 5 inches have already been registered since the 1st of the month, while at Champion Reefs 5-37 ins. have been gauged, as against 1-86 in., the total quantity for the whole month of November last year.

KING MILAN.

SERVIAN COURT ROMANCE.

THE little kingdoms in the South-East of Europe have strange ways of asserting themselves. When they are not butchering their "oppressors," they are butchering each other ; or the private lives of their monarchs are being dragged into the light of day to provide entertainment for scandal-lovers. The recent sanguinary outrage in the Servian Court by a clique of highly-placed hooligans has again excited curiosity in that direction. To the great majority of people the affairs of Servia and its Court are inexplicable, and the interest in them excited by the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga has been damped somewhat by inability to understand them. Therein lies the value of the book under notice ; it explains things. "A King's Romance" by Francis Gerard deals with the unhappy careers of King Milan and Queen Natalie, and the various incidents and twists of fate which led up to the recent tragedy. Very interesting is the account of Milan's marriage to Natalie Ketschko, daughter of a distinguished Russian, whom he met in Paris. A few evenings before the wedding a curious incident occurred :—

As Milan was leaving the house where Natalie resided with the Princess Murussi, he was accosted by a woman, apparently of the middle class.

"What do you want with me, madam ?" Milan inquired, with the courtesy he invariably showed to every woman whatever station she might occupy.

"I wish to speak a few words which concern your Highness."

Milan started. "Then you know who I am. Who are you ?" he questioned.

"I know your appearance well," replied the woman, "and that you are the Prince of Servia for I am in service of Princess Murussi, the aunt of your affianced wife." She paused and after a few minutes she spoke again in a voice full of grave prophetic solemnity. "Your Highness listen. I love Natalie. I have waited on her since she was a child. I implore you not to marry her. Nothing but misery can come of such a union. You like to rule, to command ; so does Natalie She will be ruler. Two such as you and Natalie should not be united. Be warned in time, for unhappiness will surely follow your marriage."

The author shows pretty clearly that Natalie was used as an instrument for furthering Russian designs :—

The following statement has been made by trustworthy writers :—

"On the very day of Natalie's marriage to the Prince of Servia she had an interview of great length with the Russian ambassador who sent a despatch to St. Petersburg couched in the following terms :—

"When Natalie Ketschko, a good Russian, enters Belgrade as Princess, Russia will put her foot on Servia."

The marriage may have been a love affair at first, but it shortly turned out one of the most wretched contracts ever entered into by two human beings.

It would strike any observant reader as very probable that, had Milan married a woman of an altogether different character, less clever, but more submissive and more tactful—(Natalie was undoubtedly wanting in this quality, which is the great factor in married life),—and if Natalie had studied her husband's character, much of the notorious unhappiness which marked the married life of the Servian King and Queen would have been avoided. Milan was not to be driven, but he would (at all events, in the beginning) have yielded to the persuasions of a loving wife.

The following is an account of the scandalous incident at the Easter reception of 1887 :—

It was usual on these occasions for the Queen to kiss the wives of the foreign diplomats and high officials : when on this occasion the wife of a Greek diplomat in the Foreign Office approached to receive the "salute courteous," the Queen turned her head away, and although reminded by the chamberlain, refused that usual salute. Every one present knew the reason for this insult was the attention the King had paid to the pretty Greek. Milan injudiciously came forward to champion his friend, and indignantly remonstrated with Natalie on her coldness towards Madame G— —. This only made the insult more marked, for the Queen replied by an attack upon lady's condu t. (There is another version of the same story in which it is said that Natalie gave her pretty rival a slap on the face. This unfortunate circumstance greatly accentuated the friction and had a share in bringing matters to a crisis.

With regard to Milan's abdication, the writer says :—

It was well-known to the ministers and Millan's intimate friends that after the fearful experience of political life which the King had tasted, he longed with intense desire for the peaceful life of a private individual. Moreover, his act would, he thought, ensure to his son the crown of Servia, which otherwise might be put in jeopardy through his (Milan's) unpopularity and the unfortunate conditions of his married life. It is allowed by dispassionate writers on this subject that parental anxiety for his son's future did influence Milan in some degree ; but it is to be feared that the nature of the King, which was at all times intensely selfish, could not have risen from the mud of its surrounding to anything approaching self-sacrifice, which belongs to the higher order of virtues. He knew, however, that his day was over, and that his only chance of enjoying life, as he conceived it, lay in placing the boy-Prince on the throne of Servia.

He selected a residence in Paris fit for a monarch in retirement.

The parisians liked the "jolly King," who in laying down his crown, had shaken off all the trammels of royalty. His familiar figure was to be seen daily, as he rode or drove in the Bois, enjoyed the different theatres, or dined with a party of friends at Verrey's, where his somewhat rough manner and coarse jokes, his flashy dress, etc., caused him to be sometimes mistaken for a "parvenu." But the waiters who knew and liked His Majesty, would correct this mistake, whispering to the stranger, "That gentleman with the dark moustache is Milan, ex-King of Servia."

The writer records an incident concerning King Alexander's marriage to Madame Draga Maschin, illustrating one of that unfortunate lady's clever tricks to attract his attention to his mother's lady-in-waiting.

It was at Biarritz, in the year 1900, that Alexander came to visit his mother. One day, when bathing, got out of his depth. Draga, who, arrayed in a charming bathing costume, was standing on the bank watching the swimmers, saw the King's supposed danger and threw herself in the water, shrieking, "My beloved King is drowning !" Needless to say, there was little chance of such a catastrophe, but it answered the lady's purpose, who, although she was well known to be a champion swimmer, managed on this occasion to be nearly drowned in her heroic efforts to save "her beloved King and was carried senseless to her home. This caused quite a sensation, and the King's attention was naturally drawn to a woman who had given him such a proof of her devotion. He tendered his thanks in person, and on this occasion Draga, who pretended to be half unconscious, threw herself at the feet of her rescued Sovereign, and poured out a confession of her secret attachment to him. The King was touched and from this time his downfall was assured.

The author has worked up her subject cleverly and sympathetically, and deserves the thanks of all who have any wish to understand the secret of the downfall of the Obrenovitch dynasty. But we venture to think that the story of Milan's life is not quite so romantic as the author imagines. Take him for all in all, he was a scoundrel, and Servia need not sigh if she does not look upon his like again.

IN military circles general satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. D. Shute, D. S. O., Coldstream Guards, as Private Secretary to the Minister for War. The gallant officer is the son of General Sir Charles Cameron Shute, himself a veteran Crimean cavalry officer of distinction, who once held command of the famous Inniskilling Dragoons. Sir Cameron will also be remembered as having represented Brighton in Parliament from 1874 to 1880.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA REVOLT.

Colombia's Declaration of War.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

It is stated that the Colombian President has issued a strong appeal to the Latin American Republics to support the war, the object of which is the retaking of Panama.

The United States have decided to place a warship at the disposal of General Reyes on his arrival at Panama, and in order to prevent unpleasantness a warship will also be assigned to the Panama Government if it desires to confer with General Reyes.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Opening of Bulgarian Sobranje.

OVATION FOR PRINCE FERDINAND.

SARAFOFF AND THE REVOLUTION.

The Bulgarian Sobranje was opened yesterday.

Prince Ferdinand received an ovation, and in his speech from the Throne he emphasized his desire to maintain good relations with their great liberator Russia and other States.

The Fulgarian leader Sarafoff, who has returned from Macedonia, received a perfect ovation from thousands at Sofia but no disturbances took place.

Addressing the people assembled he declared the revolution was not subdued but only beginning.

THE KAISER'S CONDITION.

Able to Speak in Whispers.

The Emperor of Germany's wound is almost healed and he is able to speak in whispers.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

Majority for the Bond.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The elections for the Cape Legislative Council at present indicate that the Bond have a majority.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Retaliation Against Russia.

VIEWS OF EARL PERCY.

In a speech made by Earl Percy, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he commended the idea of preference and instanced the Russian duty against Indian tea. We could, he said, retaliate without injury to ourselves, but if there was any risk to India we ought to share that risk.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The English team has beaten Victoria by an innings and 71 runs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 16.

The P. and O. S. N Co's. steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day, and the steamer Victoria left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

PLAGUE IN KARMALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARMALA, NOVEMBER 15.

A Mahomedan woman, named Jainabai, is seriously ill and has been segregated. No arrangements have yet been made for the sick, and she is unfortunately lying in the open air on the road outside the Camp. Another woman, Chandbi, died of plague this morning, and no arrangements were made to remove her dead body. The town is compulsorily vacated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Becher, 5th Lancers, has been ordered to Somaliland to take charge of the 54th Camel Corps.

Major Heneage, 5th Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to retire.

Lieutenants E. Fitzbebbon, R.A., and Hollwaye, 3rd Hussars, have been allowed to resign their commissions.

Lord George Stewart Murray has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Sir Archibald Hunter.

Captain Chetwynd Stapylton, 1st Cheshires, has been appointed Adjutant, 3rd Battalion.

Captain Ingilby, 2nd Gordons, has been appointed Adjutant, 6th Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain Hasler, 1st Wiltshires, has been appointed Adjutant, 2nd Volunteer Battalion.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, the following officers on arrival from England are directed to proceed to the stations stated against their names :—Captains W. G. Beyts and N. Tyacke, R. A. M. C., to Umballa ; Lieut. S. B. Smith, R. A. M. C., to Mooltan;

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LORD KITCHENER.

INJURED WHILE RIDING.

HELPLESS IN A TUNNEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 16.

Simla was greatly excited this morning at the news that Lord Kitchener met with a bad accident last night breaking his leg.

It appears that the Commander-in-Chief rode out alone to Wild Flower Hill, his residence at Mahasu, about six miles from Simla. Returning in the evening he was passing through the small tunnel near Sanjouli Bazaar when his horse became restive and he collided against the side of the tunnel breaking his leg clean above the ankle. Both bones were broken.

The Commander-in-Chief lay for some little time in the tunnel helpless until some coolies luckily came along with an empty rickshaw in which he was brought back to Simla.

Here he was at once attended to at Snowdon by Colonel Tate and Majors Clark and Green, the Civil Surgeons, who set his leg.

Lord Kitchener had a good night and is cheerful and doing well. But his tour arrangements are naturally all cancelled and he is unlikely to be able to leave Simla for a month or so.

His horse is a particularly quiet animal which he brought from South Africa and has been constantly ridden in the hills.

The tunnel is by no means a pleasant one to ride through, and there have often been complaints as to its insufficient lighting.

LATER.

Further details in reference to Lord Kitchener's accident show that the Commander-in-Chief had ridden his horse dozens of times through the tunnel. On this occasion the horse shied at a coolie crouching against the side, and Lord Kitchener caught his leg against a beam, twisting and breaking it.

The coolie appears to have bolted in fright, as did some others, who on approaching the tunnel heard that the man hurt within was the great Lord of War.

Lord Kitchener was for over half an hour suffering in the tunnel but a second lot of coolies went out from Sanjouli Bazaar with a rickshaw and brought the Commander-in-Chief in.

Colonel Hamilton and Major Maxwell of the Chief's Staff who had gone on to Saharanpur will return to Simla to-morrow. The rest of the Staff who were to have accompanied Lord Kitchener down the hill to-day are here and all the servants, baggage, etc, has been recalled.

Lord Kitchener passed a fairly good day, but is suffering a lot of pain as the leg was much bruised and the wrench was a severe one. The next few days will be trying ones. He is wonderfully cheerful under the circumstances, and it is hoped he will be able to travel to Calcutta about Christmas. The bones were broken clean without any complications or fractures, and the medical men are hopeful that the recovery will be a good one.

THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 16.

The date of his Highness the Nizam's visit to Bombay is still uncertain, there being many important State affairs requiring mature consideration. His Highness has decided to rent Sirdar Syed Ali Khan's house on Malabar Hill during his visit, consequent upon a petition placed before his Highness by the owner.

THE DAMAGE ON THE MADRAS RAILWAYS.

No further damage to any of the lines under the management of the Madras Railway Company is reported. The work of repair is proceeding rapidly, and the engineers expect the Bombay line to be perfectly repaired by Saturday. The authorities expect their north-east line will be in sufficient repair to allow Lord Ampthill to proceed on tour on the 25th instant. Some time must elapse, however, before through traffic is possible. The breach on the Bangalore branch has been repaired sufficiently to allow vehicles but not locomotives to cross. Mr. Stoney, Acting Agent and Manager, to-day proceeded to Mailpalli where the bridge is reported to be damaged. The floods interrupted the traffic on three sections of the South Indian Railway, but as they are now subsiding through running has been resumed with the exception of one breach near Vellore where transhipment is necessary.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SEALDAH.

The hired transport Sealdah, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday evening for Aden and Berbera with the following troops :—For Berbera—2 Officers, 4 followers, and 2 horses, 128th Pioneers; 1 officer, 8th Lancers ; 1 warrant officer, 1 man, 4 clerks, and 3 followers, S. and T. Corps For Aden—1 native Officer and 50 men rank and-file and 3 followers, 123rd Rifles; 1 clerk and 10 followers, S and T Corps; 2 native officers, 1 hospital assistant, 118 men rank-and-file,10 followers, 11 women, and 10 children, 102nd Grenadiers; 1 follower, 1 wife, 1 child, Army Hospital Corps ; 8 men, 1 follower, Ordnance Dept, and 8 men various corps and 1 follower. The names of the Officers are :—Captain Duncombe and Lieut Bannatyne, 128th Bo. Pioneers ; Lieut Becher, 8th Lancers; and Lieut Loy, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

CRICKET.

THE LIBERAL C. C. vs. THE BARONET C. C.

These teams met on the Esplanade on Sunday. Winning the toss the Liberals batted first and scored 148 runs, the chief contributors being Colabawala 37, (Capt.) Nanjee, Polishwala Nagarwalla, and Mulla each 14, Vassigara 13, and Darugalla 11. The Baronet C. C. replied with 68 runs. The Liberals thus won by 80 runs. For the winners Polishwalia and Darugalla bowled very successfully, the former taking 6 wickets at a cost of 28 runs and the latter 4 for 44 runs.

THE SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

MR. GRANT BURLS' INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. E. Grant Burls, Director-General of Stores at the India Office, is expected in Calcutta on Wednesday. It is understood that he will avail himself of the opportunity while here to visit the places of business of the principal manufacturing and engineering firms in this city.

SIR W. LAWRENCE.

BEARER OF DESPATCHES.

THE THIBETAN QUESTION.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, November 15, states :—Sir Walter Lawrence has arrived in London with Thibetan despatches. He returns to India on Friday.

A SON OF THE KAISER.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 16.

Prince Adalbert, third son of the Kaiser, arrived here on Saturday on the Konig Albert, and was met by Mr. Frendenberg, the German Consul, whose guest he was.

He visited the Museum, opened the German Club, and embarked later for China.

The Prince is a lieutenant in the German navy and has been appointed to the Furst Bismarck, the German flagship on the China station.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir West Ridgeway was entertained on Saturday night by the mercantile community at the Grand Oriental Hotel. Mr. Figg, the President, proposed the toast to the chief guest. Sir West Ridgeway responded and made a brilliant speech. He then bade farewell.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

THE crowning point in the success of the London Comedy Company's season in Bombay was reached last evening when "Charley's Aunt," Mr. W. S. Penley's now famous success, was produced. The piece was played in response to a general request on the part of the friends of the company, and the production was justified not only by the house which assembled to witness it but by the unmistakable appreciation with which it was received. Though "Charley's Aunt" is a bye-word at home there were probably a good many at the Novelty Theatre last evening who witnessed it for the first time, and they would be able to realise to the fullest extent the reason of the immediate and long standing success of the play. The company gave an admirable presentation of the humourous little story, which has tickled so many thousands at home. It would, of course, be superfluous to tell the tale again. In the part of "Babs" Mr. F. Clive found his opportunity. His dry and somewhat cynical style of humour was admirably suited to the role in which Mr. Penley has convulsed thousands. In the character of the spurious aunt he could hardly have done better, and when the curtain fell in the last act, his name was noticeable amongst the general applause. Mr. Harry Kendal as "Jack Chesney" and Mr. E. Randall as "Charley" played up to each other well, and the various little love episodes for which they were responsible were carried through with as much cleverness as wit, and their efforts were ably and gracefully seconded by Miss Hilda Fairfax in the character of "Amy Spettigue" and Miss Grace Richardson as "Kitty Verdun.' Another capitally played role was that of "Stephen Spettigue" taken by Mr. Arthur Dennis. He played the character of the aged lover to the life, and his chase after "Charley's Aunt" in the second act was provocative of roars of laughter. Miss Phyllis Manners again performed in a charming manner as "Donna Lucia D'Alvadorez" and Miss Vadeline Hicks sustained the role of "Ela Delahay" with an airy grace that was extremely attractive. Mr. J. R. Turnbull as "Colonel Chesney" and Mr. George Wyley as "Brassett,' the victimised butler, completed a really excellent caste. The piece was well staged, and represented the climax of the success of the company in this city. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow, and there is little doubt that many of those present last evening will take the opportunity of witnessing the piece again. On Thursday "Turned Up" will be produced.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perject. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used,
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher are not admitted.
Communication with Tonkin still interrupted,
Cable Demerara Trinidad interrupted.
Telegrams for all places in the interior of the United States of Columbia are subject to censure and delay and those for Buenaventure are subject to delay only.
Government of India have been pleased to sanction reduced rate of three annas per word for press telegrams between India or Burma and Muscat via Karachi.
Cables Accra Lagos and Lagos Brass interrupted.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	2	21 p.m.	70	52
Teheran	16	2	15 p.m.	0	52
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 16th Nov. 1903.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	0	1
" Karachi	0	19	0	7
" Madras	0	50	0	4

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam leaves Shillong for Gauhati on the 18th instant, and halts at Gauhati on the 19th, and then proceeds to Kokilamukh and Tezpur, afterwards visiting Moriani, Dibrugharh, Digboi and Margherita. Sir Denzil Ibbetson will also be touring in Assam and will be accompanied by the Chief Commissioner on a visit to the collieries and oil wells of the Assam Railway and Trading Company. There is now railway communication from Gauhati to Tinsukin, the junction with the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, so that the journey to the coal mines and oil wells of Assam is not so tedious as in the old days, when it involved a long journey to the confines of Assam.

TWO WEDDINGS.

MALABAR Hill Church was yesterday the scene of two pretty weddings. Miss Brady, niece of Colonel I. B. and Mrs. Meade of Baroda, was married to Major Chitty of the 119th N. I. Regiment. The bride looking graceful, pretty, and radiant in her dress of white satin, trimmed with lace and chiffon, a long tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, answered in a clear voice all the questions of the marriage service. Major Leslie played a Voluntary while the party left the Church. Captain Crawford of the Governor's Body Guard was best man, and Colonel Meade gave the bride away. The two Masters Ritchie acted as pages supporting the long train. The wedding party drove after the ceremony and signing the register to the residence of Mr. F. Ritchie, on Pedder Road, where the bride received the congratulations of her friends, the cake was cut, and healths drunk, after which Major and Mrs. Chitty departed for Matheran where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going away dress was a pretty costume in which pink prevailed. Rice was thrown in showers as the couple drove away.

The other wedding was that of Miss Armitage and Captain Nash of the Royal Scots Regiment. Miss Armitage looked charming in a lovely dress of white satin draped with chiffon and lace, with orange blossoms confining her veil. Miss Auriol Grey acted as bridesmaid in a dainty, cloudy, white confection. Both bride and bridesmaid carried exquisite bouquets. Miss Armitage was given away by Mr. J. E. C. Bowen. The fateful words said and the names signed in the register Captain and Mrs. Nash and their friends drove to Mrs. Bowen's bungalow on Nepean Road where the usual cabalistic ceremony of cutting the towering wedding-cake and drinking to the bride and bridegroom's health was gone through and the presents surveyed. Captain and Mrs. Nash left for Khandalla amid a generous shower of rice and good wishes.

The Venerable the Archdeacon performed both ceremonies. The Church had a succession of wedding-guests in the prettiest and lightest of dresses, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Gray, Miss Gray, Lady Jenkins, Lady Wyllie, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Willis, Lieutenant E. Willis, the Hon'ble Mr. Cappel, I. C. S., Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Colonel A. Meade, Colonel I. B. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Major Leslie, Lieutenant John, R. E, Miss Meade, Mr. Greaves, and many others.

SEIZURE OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

THE POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Wednesday, delivered judgment on an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, issuing search warrants, under Section 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the seizure of the account books of Lukhmidas Naranjee, an accused person, which were in the possession of his solicitors, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, and also for revision of the order passed by the Magistrate, giving leave to the complainant, Thackersey Mandal, to inspect the account books seized under the search warrants. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Dastur, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the opponent.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the court's judgment, said : The argument before us has been confined to this one point—whether the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is warranted by Section 94 of the Code of Criminal Procedure? For the purposes of the argument, we assume, as counsel on either side have assumed, that the seizure of the books of the petitioner by the police under the search warrant and their production before the Magistrate was legal. Now Mr. Robertson, who has appeared in support of the application in this case, has urged that Section 94 deals only with documents forming the subject of a criminal offence not with documents which are or can be used only as evidence in support of a prosecution. The Section is somewhat obscurely worded, but it is apparent from clause 3 of the Section that the Legislature did not intend to restrict it to documents forming the subject of a charge as distinguished from documents sought to be used as evidence in a criminal case. That clause provides that nothing in the Section shall be deemed to affect Sections 123 and 124 of the Evidence Act, and these Sections of the Evidence Act relate to documents which may be used as evidence. Further, if the Legislature did not intend by Section 94 that the right to inspection should follow as a necessary consequence of the production ordered under it, the production of such document or book before the court at any trial must cease to have any value. If it was not for inspection, for what other reason could the Legislature have intended the power to compel the production to be used by a criminal court? No doubt other purposes than the purpose of inspection may be easily conceived, but then we must construe the Section so as to give effect to all the words in it and the necessary implication of the words "for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial, or other proceeding" which occur in it, is that when the document or book is produced before the court, the court can allow it to be looked into and used for the purposes of the case. This is the construction put upon the Section by the Calcutta High Court in Mahomed Jackariah and Co. vs. Ahmed Mahomed (I. L. R. 15 Cal. 109), and it is significant that though the Code now in force was amended several years after that decision had been passed, the Legislature has allowed the Section to remain as it was when that case was decided. The inference is that the Legislature has adopted the construction put upon the Section by the Calcutta High Court, and as that decision has remained unquestioned for so many years, we think we are bound to follow it. The question whether the production of a particular document or book is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any trial is one which must be decided by the Magistrate before he orders the production ; and in determining that question he has to exercise his discretion judicially in the sense that he must satisfy himself that the document or book has a bearing upon and is relevant to the case. When he has so satisfied himself, his jurisdiction to order its production comes into play and that carries with it the jurisdiction to allow the prosecution the right of inspection. We must for these reasons dismiss this and the other petition.

EXTORTIONATE SWINDLERS.

AN INGENIOUS SCHEME.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr P H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Flanagan charged Sonoo Gunnoo and Shewram Govind, with cheating one Luximon Nana, a goldsmith, in respect of Rs. 222 on the 26th ultimo.

The evidence showed that the complainant, who is a goldsmith, knew one Gopal. The latter offered to sell the complainant some gold ornaments cheap. The complainant raised Rs.175 by pledging his gold ornaments, and taking the amount and also Rs. 47 from his cash-box he proceeded with Gopal to Matunga to buy the ornaments. Here he was met by the second accused and others. A box supposed to contain the ornaments was brought down from a tree and the money was counted out and taken charge of by the second accused. In the meantime the first accused came there with another person, both dressed as policemen, and arrested all the accused. They were all, with the exception of the complainant, marched away, with the complainant's money and the box of ornaments. After a short while the first accused returned to the spot, took down the complainant's name and address in his note book, and said that he too would be taken to the police chowkey for coming there to receive stolen ornaments. The complainant begged him to let him go, and the pseudo policeman agreed to do so if the complainant paid him Rs. 20. The complainant paid him Rs. 2 which he had in his pocket and promised to pay Rs. 20 the following day. The complainant was then allowed to go. The following day both the accused called at the complainant's house and demanded Rs. 20 which were paid. They went to him again and asked for more money upon which the complainant gave him Rs. 20 and a piece of gold. Finding that the complainant was much afraid of the police, they called on him for the third time and were paid Rs. 20. They went for the fourth time, when the complainant became impatient and raised an alarm. The accused bolted, but were arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to one year's and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James MacDonald presiding.

LIERNUR SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas the Corporation sanctioned an advance up to a limit of Rs. 500 from Surplus Loan and other balances to meet the personal expenses that may be incurred by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch (now on leave in England), in making enquiries about the Liernur system of drainage.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, regarding the question of a supplementary grant of Rs. 14,778 for the current year and a grant of Rs. 1,24,224 for the year 1904-05. The Secretary forwarded a copy of the Government Resolution, Educational Department, dated 29th August last, increasing the yearly Government grant for primary education from Rs. 39,963 to Rs. 72,765, and stated :—The increase will come into operation not from the 1st September as stated in the Resolution but from 1st instant, as the Committee were subsequently informed by Government. At the enhanced rate the total amount payable by Government for the current year will be Rs. 57,339, that is, Rs. 14,723 over and above their present contribution aggregating Rs. 42,633, including Rs. 3,000 paid towards the cost of inspection. Section 120 (c) of the Bombay Municipal Act provides that the Municipal contribution to the School Fund, added to the fees levied from schools in each official year, shall not be less than double the Government grant for that year. The sanctioned Municipal contribution to the School Fund for the current year is Rs 80,000 while the fee receipts are estimated to be Rs. 20,000, the two items making a total of Rs. 1,00,000. As double the Government grant for the current year under the altered circumstances will come to Rs. 1,14,778, the total of the two items aforesaid will fall short of the statutory minimum by Rs. 14,778. The Committee, therefore, request the Corporation to sanction the payment of this amount in addition to their contribution for the current year. As the Government contribution will be contingent upon the Corporation fulfilling their statutory liability, and the bills in respect of it will have to be kept back until the Corporation have been pleased to pay the supplementary grant it is requested that they will be so good as to sanction it at an early date."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the subject be referred to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for a report. He said they were exceedingly grateful to Government for the large increase they had made in their grant for the primary education of this city, but the fact that their liberality came in the middle of the year created some difficulty in the way of the Corporation. The Corporation passed their budget grant at the beginning of the year, and the Joint School Committee asked them to provide for the increased sum in the middle of the year, which was impossible. Under the circumstances he did not think the Corporation would be able to deal with the increase after the first six months of the year has passed. The question was an important one which ought to be fully considered, for they could not help feeling that whatever amount the Corporation might contribute to the encouragement of the primary education would be well spent. The question, however, being a difficult one, should be referred to a committee for report.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla said the course suggested by the Hon. Mr. Mehta was the best one for the Corporation to adopt. When the last budget was discussed the Joint Schools Committee applied for an increased grant of Rs. 15,000. Before granting the increase asked for the Corporation asked the Committee to make out a case justifying the increased expenditure. In the face of that fact he did not think the Corporation would be justified in making an additional grant of Rs. 44,000 to the Joint Schools Committee without being satisfied that the money was really wanted not for building up balances, but for the cause of the primary education. Before granting the sum the Corporation ought to be shown by facts and figures that the money was required for the expenditure necessary for the promotion of primary education.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master warned the Corporation against any permanent burden that might be thrown on the shoulders of the Corporation because he said the Government might stop the increased grant at any time.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad did not agree with the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola when he said that the Joint School Committee should prove by facts and figures that the increased grant was necessary. He referred to Section 130 of the Act which gave the option to the Corporation but imposed a liability that their contribution, together with the school fees, should be less than double the Government grant.

Mr. Joseph Baptista repudiated the Corporation's liability to contribute double the amount contributed by Government in aid of primary education in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in reply, said it was perfectly clear under the Act that the Corporation was bound to contribute such a sum which, taken with the school fees would be double the Government grant. The advice of the Advocate-General was taken on the question, and the point had since been established.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

MR. MEHTA'S RE-ELECTION ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In accordance with a notice of motion Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved :—That the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, be elected by the Corporation for being recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an Additional Member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations. He said the proposition did not require any remarks from him. Mr. Mehta's work at the Legislative Council and in the Corporation had been of such a nature that it was absolutely necessary that he should be elected to the Council. The interest he had taken in the cause of local self-government uninterruptedly and uninterestedly—had given entire satisfaction to the whole city of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposition. He said the ability with which Mr. Mehta had represented the Corporation at the Legislative Council was well known to this city and the Presidency, and so long as he was willing to represent their interest at the Council the Corporation would never hesitate to send him there.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the draft address of welcome to be presented to the Right Hon'ble the Baron Lamington on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of this Presidency as submitted by the Committee be approved and adopted, and that the Secretary be authorised to intimate to Government in the Political Department and the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor, the wish of the Corporation to present an address of welcome to the Baron Lamington on his landing in Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition which was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday afternoon next.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE REFERENCE TO A THIRD JUDGE.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard further arguments on a reference made to him by the Chief Justice in the suit brought by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The suit was originally heard before Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who decided adversely to the plaintiff. An appeal from that decision was heard before Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob, who, however, differed in opinion ; and the matter was referred by the Chief Justice to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Jehangir resumed his reply to the arguments of the Advocate-General. Having cited several cases in support of his contentions, he urged that if his lordship were to uphold the decision of Mr. Justice Batty it would be a practical denial of justice to him. He was a poor man and had not the means to take the case to the Privy Council. He thought that he had clearly shown by citing law laid down by competent authorities that Mr. Justice Jacob's order to send the case back to the lower court to be tried on the facts should be upheld. If that were done, he would be saved the necessity and the trouble of going to the Privy Council.

His lordship reserved his judgment.

At a Durbar in the historic capital of the Upper Burma kings on Thursday the Taunggwin Sadaw received from Sir Hugh Barnes a "sanad" recognising his election as Thathanabaing of Upper Burma. In his speech the Lieutenant-Governor explained and justified the policy of the Government in recognising the High Priest of Burmese Buddhism. The Durbar, which was attended by some 3,000 monks and many Burmese and Chinese notables, was a very picturesque affair.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASSOCIATION AND SOUTHERN LEAGUES.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

GOLF AND ROWING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

ALTHOUGH a number of clubs in the Association and Southern Leagues are not engaged in the battle for points to-morrow, the matches that are to be decided will provide some excellent struggles. All the clubs in the First Division of the Association League are engaged, but, on the other hand, only six of those belonging to the Second Division and four Southern League teams will turn out. The two Sheffield Clubs—the United and the Wednesday—who are carrying everything before them in the first division, do not appear to be in danger of defeat to-morrow. The United, who have the distinction of being the only side in this division who have not yet lost a match, receive a visit from Aston Villa. The latter have not been doing at all badly. Their principal fault is their inconsistency. They have won four games out of nine so far, and their victims include Notts County, Derby County, and Everton, so that they must be a fairly good side. They did very well last week when they treated Notts County, to a four to nil beating, and their supporters confidently expect them to make a good show against the champions to-morrow, although to hope that the "Villans" will prove successful is almost too much. Unless something unexpected happens the United should place their ninth successive win to their name. Their neighbours—the Wednesday—visit the Small Heath team. The latter have been a very disappointing side since their promotion to the First Division, and unless they soon show that the present is not their true form they may find themselves with the "juniors" against next season. They are pretty certain to suffer defeat to-morrow. Everton are another team who have done very well, for of the nine games played only two have been lost and one drawn. They are only one point behind Sheffield Wednesday, so that there is a possibility of these two clubs soon changing places. To-morrow Everton receive a visit from Notts Forest, and, as the latter are not playing at all well, Everton should place a couple of points to their credit. Although the "Foresters" have lost four games and won only two, they have managed to score as many times as their opponents.

Newcastle United, Sunderland, Manchester City and the Wolverhampton Wanderers are by no means out of the running for the championship. The first and last named meet at Newcastle to-morrow. The United have one more points to their credit than the "Wolves," but the latter have a game in hand, so there is little or nothing to choose between them. With the advantage of ground in their favour, however, Newcastle may get the better of their opponents. West Bromwich Albion will have a good deal of difficulty in placing any points to their credit, for they have the Sunderland combination as their opponents. The Albion have been right off colour, and have a very bad record. They have won only two games out of nine. They are a better side however than these figures would imply, and if they suddenly come out in their true colours nobody will be surprised. They are playing at home but even with this in their favour they will have all their work cut out to avoid defeat. Manchester City who are at home to Liverpool, should have no difficulty in placing another victory to their credit, and Stoke, playing at home ought to beat the Blackburn Rovers. A game which will arouse a great deal of interest is the meeting of last year's English Cup finalists, Bury and Derby County. Both these teams have played nine games and won two, but whereas Bury have lost only three, the others have been defeated twice as many times ; so that Bury have eight points to their credit and Derby County five. However, on this showing there is not much to choose between them. In spite of the fact that there are only three Second Divison games to be decided to-morrow, a great deal of interest is sure to be taken in the results of these matches, for as it so happens the three leading clubs—Woolwich Arsenal, Preston North End and Bolton Wanderers—are engaged. The Arsenal are meeting with such extraordinary success that their supporters will not entertain the idea of them being defeated. It is not so much that they have won every one of the eight games played, but the fact that they have scored no fewer than thirty-five goals to their opponents three stamps them as being a more than good side. Barnsely, whom they meet, have been showing very fair form during the season ; but although the Arsenal have to go away, they will gain a pretty easy victory. Preston North End are really the only side who are pressing Woolwich hard. They have won seven games out of eight, the remaining one being drawn ; so they are only one point behind their rivals. The North Enders play Grimsby Town at Preston and the home team should win fairly comfortably. The Bolton Wanderers are making a bold bid to get back into the First Division. The leaders, however, are four points ahead of them, and have one game in hand so that the Wanderers have a lot of ground to make up. They try conclusions with Bristol City to-morrow at Bolton, and will probably find their opponents hard to beat.

There is nothing more remarkable in the history of sport than the contrast offered by the two periods—one of sustained success, and the other of as sustained failure—into which the "International" story of England in Rugby football naturally divides itself. During the first period, between 1871 and 1894, England played forty-seven International matches. Of these she won thirty, lost only eight, and drew nine. Since 1894 England has played thirty International matches. Of these she has won only 9, drawn 2, and lost no fewer than 19. Of the eight defeats inflicted prior to 1891, no fewer than five were sustained at the hands of Scotland in twenty games, while Wales could claim only two victories in ten games, and Ireland a solitary success in seventeen matches. Since 1894 Wales has defeated England in six out of ten matches, while Scotland has won six and Ireland seven out of the same number of games. The contrast between the figures before and since 1894 is most striking. Failure has been as surely England's portion since 1894 as before that year success almost invariably crowned her International engagements. Statistics are of course, of little use unless one knows the facts that lie behind the figures and puts the figures themselves to a proper logical use. One thing is, however, quite clear from the figures themselves. They justify experiment in selecting International teams, though opinions may differ as to the best sort of experiments to make. Assuming for a moment that there is no other cure for the ills from which England has suffered since 1894 than some change in the system of selection that has obtained with some slight modification, for the past decade, then any experiment must be welcome, in so far as England could not possibly do worse than she has done for the period named. It is for this reason if for no other that one may safely approve of what may be called, "the West of England cure." It would be an easy matter to state a variety of reasons why the new policy may fail, but on the principle that any definite policy that promises action is to be preferred to one of laisser-faire, the departure may be hailed as at least a step in the direction of securing some system of selection that will ensure an English fifteen with a distinctive style. West of England players ought to have, and are generally credited with having a better knowledge of Welsh methods and of the art of destroying the effectiveness of these methods than players in the Metropolitan area, the Midlands, and North of England. "To beat Wales" is the great end in view. That accomplished, there will be time to remind the Union that a fifteen who can beat Wales may not be the best side to beat Ireland and Scotland. Against Ireland many would prefer a North of England team

while for the Scotch match a London and University side would be the one preferred by most good judges.

They say in South Uist that one could golf from the Sound of Barra to the South Ford on the finest and longest natural links in the United Kingdom. This would mean a course of eigteen miles out, as the crow flies; and there is truth in the contention, for the whole west side of South Uist is "machar" land given over to bent grass, sand, and old turf, the land of links. At present, save for the fine course at Askeruish, laid out by old Tom Morris, all this great stretch of golfing-ground is in the possession of the wild-geese and the rabbits. Some day, perhaps, it will be otherwise, and South Uist may become as famous as a golf resort as it now is as the chosen home of the sea-trout. The writer can recall Machrihanish, not only in its early days as a golfing resort, when a modest inn offered the only accommodation, and the golf was confined to a few local enthusiasts, but when golf was quite unknown on the fine links, and the only attractions of Machrihanish were the "Pan," cod, and the ferreting. It is only since yesterday, as it were, that golf has been played in Islay, in the eighties, a golf club was as rare a sight as a cricket bat. The rapid rise into popularity of Machrihanish and Machrie seems to point to the probability of Askeruish one day rivalling these links in the esteem of the wandering golfer. The links themselves are, the finest natural links in the United Kingdom. Westwards there is the broad Atlantic, the surge and thunder of the ocean on a Western beach are ever in one's ears. And what a beach! There are miles and miles of surge-beaten sand. Then the cloudscapes of the isles are beyond compare, and change with every hour of the day. Eastward there lies the weird, lake-fretted land—a land of lone lochs, wild wastes of moor,lit with strange lights that are half sea, half land-born, and fenced by the grey rampart of hills. It is a land of far vistas, of weird and eerie beauty: a land of solitude and the silence of the lonely waste. The links themselves, to leave the poetic for the prosaic, are absolutely the ideal. They are sporting in the best sense, and are as Nature made them. When Nature does make a golf course she beast the best and most ingenious human architect. Here she has framed her masterpiece, and some day, as the congestion of the mainland links increases, the golfing world will realise the fact and cross the Minch.

The Cambridge fours are now entering upon their last week's practice. Four crews will oppose Third Trinity (holders)—namely, Lady Margaret, First Trinity, Caius, and Trinity Hall, and all of them have taken to their racing boats. None of them are first-class, but more than one are quite sound combinations, notably Lady Margaret and "Hall," who are stroked by M. V. Smith once again. On present form, with the holders away, a fine struggle for supremacy would probably be witnessed between these two. Lady Margaret are neater and livelier in every way, but "Hall" has a better length and a much firmer leg-drive. Neither "First" nor Caius have made any great improvement yet there is no mistaking their keenness. As a matter of fact, Third Trinity, seated thus—(bow) B. C. Johnstone P. H. Thomas, J. Edwards-Moss, R. H. Nelson (stroke)—are a class or two above all the others. Nothing short of interim mishap should prevent their scoring a third successive victory. Such a state of things may not be good for Cambridge rowing generally, but so it is. Fresh developments may arise between now and November 7, of course, but, all being well, no other verdict is possible on up-to-date form. By the way, H. Sanger (stroke) and W. R. Walker (bow) have changed places in the Lady Margaret boat, to manifest advantage. In more or less degree,the same sort of certainty applies to the Colquhoun Sculls racing, to be decided on November 17–19. Some five competitors are practising daily:—P. H. Thomas (Third Trinity), G. G. Russell (Kings), J. Pixell (First Trinity), J. A. Soames (Third Trinity), and J. H Piper (Pembroke). Of these Soames, Russell, Pixell, and Thomas competed in 1902. Russell is a vastly improved man. He beat St. George Ashe last summer, and is a strong determined sculler, just the one to fight matters out to the bitter end. On last season's form he holds most of the others safely, except Thomas, who only succumbed to R. H. Nelson in the final by three-quarters of a length in the record time of 7.57. The Old Blue is not only a much better waterman than Russell, but he is sculling stronger and longer than ever before this year. Unless the King's man improves out of all knowledge within the next fortnight it is any reasonable odds that Thomas will add the proud title of Champion of the Cam to his numerous other successes.

Among the new hunting establishments must be reckoned one which Mr. Eugene Wells is now getting together at Buxhall Vale Stowmarket. The pack is not quite complete, but Mr Wells already has the nucleus of a workmanlike collection of hounds. At the end of last season Mr. Wells resigned the mastership of the Suffolk Foxhounds, after hunting them in excellent style for five seasons, and on his retirement he presented the pack of thirty couples to the country. Mr. Wells's new pack is quite a private one and it is proposed to hunt a country lying between Stowmarket and Ipswich, with Wood-bridge as a boundary mark on the east. Parts of this country are also hunted over by the Suffolk and the Essex and Suffolk Foxhounds and it is covered, too, by the Hamilton Harriers whose master, Mr. R. Carnaby Forster has given the necessary permission to Mr. Wells to hunt his pack. Although Mr. Forster has held the command of the Hamilton Harriers for three seasons past he is better known to hunting people generally as the Master of the Ledbury Foxhounds. He succeeded Mr. Hubert Willson (the present Master of the Cheshire Hunt in this position in 1901 and the followers of the Ledbury have found in him a keen and eminently capable M. F. H. Not only is Mr. Forster Master of the Ledbury and Hamilton packs but during the summer it is his custom to hunt the otter in English and Irish streams with a private pack. Another sportsman who hunts the otter during the summer and the fox during the winter months is Mr. Evan B Jones, but in this instance the same pack of hounds is employed for both purposes—namely, the Ynysfor, which work well on a cold drag of fox or otter. Mr. Jones's family have owned the Ynysfor Hounds for more than a century. A third sportsman, who is M.F.H. as well as M.P.H., may be named in Mr. J. H. Jefferson, the master of the recently established West Cumberland Foxhounds. The continuance of the extraordinary rains is unfortunate for those hunts which have no extensive coverts or chains of woodland to fall back upon. Such a soaking as the ground has received is almost without parallel for this time of the year, and many masters of hounds are seriously considering the advisability of postponing the opening of the regular season until a dryer spell sets in. This week cub-hunting with a number of packs is being entirely confined to covert work, and one or two M. F. H. have virtually seized hunting. Some Master of harriers, too, have announced that owing to the wet state of the ground hounds will not hunt until further notice.

In connection with the threatened sale of certain London squares, it is interesting to remember that the majority of these squares, except those of Belgravia, are the growth only of the eighteenth century. Few of them existed before the accession of George III., their sites up to that time being mostly sheepwalks, paddocks, and kitchen-gardens. It was originally intended to call the squares by the name of quadrants, and Maitland speaks of "the stately quadrant denominated King square, vulgarly Soho-square." Whatever their origin, the fact remains that, except Leicester-square, not one of their centres is accessible to the weary pedestrian.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

RIOT IN PARIS.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND WORKMEN.

HUNDRED ARRESTS.

A serious riot occurred on Oct. 29, in Paris, in which two policemen were badly stabbed, a third lost his eyesight, and innumerable persons were more or less seriously injured.

For some time past the grocers, butchers, bakers and pastry-cooks' syndicate have been agitating for the abolition of the registry offices to which they have to apply for situations. They demand the establishment of a free registry office by the State. This morning they decided to hold a demonstration.

The police authorities anticipated trouble, and a large force of men was marched to the Place de la Republique, and took up positions in the surrounding streets. The Labour Exchange was crammed to suffocation with demonstrators, and over 1,000 of them, unable to get inside, overflowed into the streets.

At the meeting it was stated that the Minister of Commerce had promised a report on the Bill for the abolition of registry offices would be made, but the demonstrators jeered at the announcement. Several speakers urged that they should themselves obtain redress, and the meeting having been roused to a state of great excitement, poured out of the building 3,000 strong.

RIOTING COMMENCED.

The demonstrators found that the streets were blocked by the police. Thereupon they began to sing the Internationale, and formed in a column. When the police attempted to disperse them some one threw a stone.

Rioting ensued almost immediately. The demonstrators flung a perfect hail of missiles at the police. When the police charged the workmen struck at them with loaded sticks and knives. It was in the melee that the two policemen were stabbed, and another had his eyesight destroyed. For half an hour the fight continued the police finding it necessary to draw their swords.

When the demonstrators had been driven away thirty-three policemen were found to be wounded, and the neighbouring chemists' shops were full of people seeking first aid. The police raided the shops and made thirty-one arrests.

On the afternoon another meeting was held on the Labour Exchange, and there was more rioting. When M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, arrived upon the scene, he was received with a storm of hooting. It was at once decided to clear the building, and for that purpose a strong force of police forced their way in. It was, however, no easy matter. The 3,000 assembled people started singing revolutionary songs. Thereupon the police drew their swords and began to lay them about the singers. Chairs were instantly seized, and soon there was a fierce struggle going on.

ATTACK IN FORCE.

Police as well as demonstrators lost their self-control. The workmen replied to the blows from the flat of the officers swords with sticks and knives and every few minutes policemen and civilians came out of the building with blood-stained faces. "There has been enough of this," said M. Lepine, who then ordered the building to be attacked in force.

The demonstrators were driven pell-mell out of the exchange, the police striking them with the flat of their swords and the cavalry using the butts of their carbines. It was five o'clock before order was restored. About 100 arrests were made in all including that of the secretary of the managing committee of the Labour Exchange. It is feared that about a dozen people who are now in hospital will succumb to their injuries.

WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DECISION.

At the ordinary general meeting of the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company held on October 30th, the chairman said he could not help thinking the dividend was exceedingly satisfactory particularly in view of some of the circumstances affecting the business during the year under review. The operations of the company consisted of three services—the railway, the river and the winter mail service on sledges—and in this respect the enterprise was most unique. It was interesting to find that their traffic had not fallen off, but their earnings had fallen off to the extent of about 60 per cent, and this was due to the competition of an American company, which had now been given up. Alluding to the decision in the Alaska boundary dispute, which had settled that the jurisdiction over this company's railway between Skagway and White Horse would largely continue to be American, the chairman said that as British subjects they must regret that the Canadian contention was not sustained and that the whole railway would not be under British control. But as their route was the most convenient access to this enormous territory he did not believe that the reciprocal arrangements between the American and British portion of the railways would be disturbed. There had been some talk of an all Canadian or all American Railway, but neither of these projects could be carried out until the Yukon territory had been sufficiently developed to support them, and even in that case, owing to its natural advantages, their railway would always secure the largest share of the traffic.

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

The most fruitful source of contention between individuals is failure to comprehend each other's meaning. Such error arises more often than not from different individuals attaching different meanings to the same word. And this being true of people employing their common language in domestic negotiation, how vastly greater is the danger of misunderstanding between people ignorant of each other's language! Interpretation and translation are not exact sciences. A political dispatch written in one language may be rendered in another, so as to soften it or make it appear more stringent at the will of the interpreter; and that, too, without any indefensible departure from the original. Some years ago, there was almost a rupture between the United States and France, owing to an American minister, imperfectly acquainted with the French language, attaching a dictatorial meaning to the very innocent word "demander."

Nations are more widely divided by difference of language than by colour of skin, rivers, mountain chains, or even oceans. The Englishman and the Australian, born at opposite points of the world, converse like brothers, while a Chinaman of Swatow and a Chinaman of Canton, natives of the same country and both supposed to speak Chinese, find it convenient to talk together in a barbarous sort of English which they acquire from British and American sailors at their ports, so greatly does the Chinese language differ in various parts of the Celestial Empire.

Some of the world's greatest thinkers hold the opinion that a time must surely come when there will be but one language spoken throughout the world. They base their belief upon the obvious facts that every year transit becomes cheaper and more rapid and education more diffused and of a higher standard. Trade by bringing all nations together and uniting their interests is another great factor that must not be lost sight of. Enter a good drug store in any country you please, and ask, by its English name, for a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and it is a thousand to one but you will be immediately supplied with what you desire, so universally is that great remedy known and esteemed. Writing 9th June, 1903, Mr. J. McJohnns, F.C., of Vogel Vlei, Mossel Bay Division, Cape Colony, says: "A few weeks ago a coloured man came into my store who appeared a mere skeleton, and complained of pain in his chest and lungs. He asked my opinion, and I recommended him to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and a Seigel Plaster. He accepted my advice and the result was astonishing. The man is now perfectly well, and gratefully acknowledges the cause of his good health."

Another letter, dated 17th June, 1903, from Mrs. W. Smith, of Graham's Town, Cape Colony, is equally satisfactory. Mrs. Smith says: "Three years ago I was much troubled by pains in the head which were so severe at times as to cause me to vomit and badly affect my eyesight. To add to my misery, my teeth would frequently ache for days and nights continuously, until I thought I must go mad. Yellow patches appeared on my chest and back, caused, I was told, by an affection of the liver. I obtained medicine from several physicians, but without experiencing the slightest relief. I had abandoned all hope of being cured when a doctor advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking a few doses of that remedy, there was a change for the better. I continued to take the Syrup for a time and was soon completely cured. All of my ailments have disappeared and I now enjoy the best of health."

The remedy of which Mr. McJohnns and Mrs. Smith speak so highly is the standard medicine of the sixteen principal countries of the world: but there is no nation by which it is not known and esteemed, and no language in which its use has not been commented upon with gratitude.

'GEN.' BOOTH'S DAUGHTER.

KILLED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, joint head with her, husband of the Salvation Army in America, and daughter of "General" Booth lost her life in a railway accident on Oct 28 on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa F Railway at a small place named Dean Lake, Iowa. In company with "Colonel" Holland of the Salvation Army, Mrs. Booth-Tucker was travelling from Colorado to Chicago, where her husband was awaiting her. The train, which was running at between forty five and fifty miles an hour, ran into an open switch and was derailed, only one car escaping from the wreck which ensued. Twenty-seven persons were injured, among them "Colonel" Holland.

A search party was immediately formed, and Mrs Booth-Tucker was found buried under the debris of the car in which she had been travelling, and when taken out it was seen that her skull was fractured. In an unconscious condition she, with the other wounded, was put into a relief train to be taken to the hospital.

To add to the horror of the situation the relief train was derailed near Marceline, Missouri and Mrs. Booth-Tucker died not survive the second shock. The body of Mrs. Booth-Tucker has been ordered to be taken to Chicago and it is stated this afternoon that she will probably be buried in London. Memorial services are being planned both in Chicago and in New York.

A Reuter's telegram from Chicago says that the sleeping-car in which Mrs. Booth-Tucker was travelling when it ran off the rails struck a steel water tank with such force that the tank was hurled bodily 5ft. from its foundation. According to the latest reports "Colonel" Holland is still alive.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was the second daughter of "General" Booth, and first undertook important work for the Salvation Army in India where in order to understand the customs of the people and appeal to them in the best manner suggested by the knowledge thus gained, she adopted their dress and lived their life as far as possible.

Mr. Tucker was an Indian civil servant, who sacrificed his position to join the Salvation Army and shortly afterwards married "General" Booth's daughter.

"General" Booth has addressed a message to the Salvation Army, in which he says:—

"I am suddenly prostrated with grief in the presence of what appears at the moment to be an indescribable calamity and an unfathomable mystery. I can only look up and say to my Heavenly Father, 'Thy will be done.' My daughter was, after her mother, first among the many noble and consecrated women I have been permitted to know during fifty years of public life."

THE ARMENIAN MURDER.

AN ARREST IN NEW YORK.

On the arrival of the "Ivernia" on Oct. 30, an Armenian named Vehtan Krikorian was arrested at the request of the Scotland Yard authorities on a charge of being accessory to the murder of M. Sagouni in London.

The prisoner, whose age is thirty when arrested possessed five dollars in cash. He stated that M. Sagouni was an acquaintance of his and expressed surprise on hearing of the tragedy. He denied being a member of revolutionary societies, although he admitted that he attended their meetings in London, where he had supported himself for the last three years by journalistic correspondence. He added that he had come to America to attend lectures at Harvard University.

The Central News says the arrest was effected on instructions from Scotland Yard. Krikorian protested his innocence, and denied any knowledge of a conspiracy to murder M. Sagouni.

With reference to the arrest of an Armenian at Boston the Central News says that the revolutionary committee at Peckham think the man must be an Armenian named Krikorian who used to live at Peckham three months ago. In company with two others, named Shahriman and Arsoulan he seceded from the Hentchagists and set up a rival society at Clapham Junction, which became the headquarters of the Alfarists. These three men were seen by one of the Hentchagists in August, but they then disappeared and were thought to have gone to Cyprus.

A LADY'S TRICK ON A BAILIFF.

A lady living in a flat in a Paris suburb neglected to pay her rent and had to receive a bailiff and a police commissary. She received them amiably, and even assisted them in drawing up an inventory. When the business was completed she conducted her visitors to the door, when it was found that it was locked.

"Gentlemen," the lady remarked you are my prisoners. You have been so courteous and considerate that I should be loth to lose your company. Therefore I have locked the front door and thrown the key out of the window. This flat is on the fourth floor. The door is an exceptionally strong one, and your joint efforts will be powerless to force it open. The next-door flat and that on the floor beneath are both unoccupied. Consequently it would be idle to expect assistance from anyone in the house. The only thing for you to do is to hallo out of the window down into the street, and make yourselves a laughing-stock.

The lady then sat down complacently and waited (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent). Some four hours of captivity elapsed before they could make up their minds to shout and gesticulate at the window. When they did so a crowd rapidly collected in the street. Policemen arrived, and striding through the crowd, walked upstairs, where, with the aid of a locksmith, they opened the door and found themselves face to face with their own chief. The latter, with the bailiff, made off in a cab as hurriedly and as inconspicuously as he could manage it.

THE HICKMAN MYSTERY.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY FORETOLD.

According to a long statement in "Light," a Spiritualistic seance was held in Miss Hickman's room at Courtfield-gardens on September 19. This statement is made on the authority of Dr. A. Wallace, of 39 Harley-street, by whom the seance was arranged. Before the sitting Dr. Wallace had procured some of Miss Hickman's jewellery, an article of clothing and a letter written by her. We discovered says Dr. Wallace, that she had passed out of her body. Her body was not in water. After a short silence the control said, I hear the newspaper boys calling "Miss Hickman's body found." I remarked, "Please look carefully and tell us when that takes place." 'It is a Monday. I see October.' What is the date? There are two figures the first is a 1 but I cannot see the other figure clearly. I then consulted my diary and saw that the Mondays in October with 1 as the first of two figures were the 12th and 19th. Then after a short pause, 'That is right it is one of those Mondays.'"

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	1
G Malm and Worli	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	10	8	73
Total plague deaths to date	283,543	215,536	
Same date last year	24	19	97

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as calthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 14)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr G C Withworth of the Indian Civil Service of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Whereas the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Govr of the Presidency of Fort St George have in accordance with the Regulations published with the Notification of the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept No 19 dated the 23rd June 1893 as amended by the like Notification No 22 dated the 12th Sept 1901 recommended the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict c 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act 1892 (55 and 56 Vict c 14) the Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Govr Genl.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col C H Joubert M B F R C S Indian Medical Service (Bengal) Insr Genl of Civil Hospitals United Provinces is granted leave out of India under Article 721 Army Regulations India Volume I Part I combined with privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days for eight months with effect from the 14th Novr.

The services of Capt C B Thornhill Cantonment Magistrate are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. G R Lillie an Ex Engr 3rd grade Public Works Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Manager of the Udaipur Chief Railway.

Capt H F Jacob First Assit to the Resident at Baroda is granted privilege leave for twentynine days with effect from the 28th Sept and is also granted furlough one medical certificate for five months and one day under articles 233 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Mr C N Seddon of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estabt is appointed to officiate as First Assist to the Resident at Baroda with effect from the 28th Sept and during the absence on combined leave of Capt H F Jacob or until further orders.

Major J R C Colvin supt of the Cooch Behar State is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 22nd Nov 1903 and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 223 and 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Errata.—In the Notifications of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept Nos 1678 G and 1681 G dated the 23rd Oct 1903 for Capt A D A G Bannerman read Major A D A G Bannerman.

Major P T A Spence a Political Agent of the 4th class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as Political Agent in Bikaner.

FINANCE AND COMMRCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. R E Enthoven of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 30th of Oct.

Mr. N Vijayaraghavae, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days with effect from the 29th of Oct.

Mr. J C Jackson is posted as Assit Comptroller, India Treasuries with effect from the 29th of Oct.

Mr R M Dane C I E Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue is placed on special duty with effect from the 2nd of Nov.

Mr A F Ashton Dep Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to officiate as Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue with effect from the 2nd of Nov during the absence on special duty of Mr R M Dane C I E or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Dwarka.—Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Dawfali insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, fair weather. Mornings cold. Seasonable. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, and showing bolls.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, ready for picking and picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton picking and general. Cotton crop excellent and arriving in small quantities. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 16TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is below normal everywhere, more especially in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces where the deficiency amounts to about a tenth of an inch.

Winds are very variable in direction and generally light in force.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in defect of normal at Jubbulpore, Hushangabad, Ratnagiri and Veraval and the minimum from 5° to 8° in many places. The maximum varied from 91° at Deesa to 77° at Saugor and Jubbulpore and the minimum from 73° at Negapatam to 45° at Lahore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the extreme south of the peninsula.

Rain.—Trichinopoly recorded about an inch and a quarter and Mangalore about three-quarters of an inch.

Weather continues fine over nearly the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 15th November 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·873
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind	ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	176

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

COUNTESS Lonyay (Archduchess Stephanie) widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria and daughter of the King of the Belgians, is lying seriously ill of peritonitis in Lucerne, says an "Express" telegram of October 29. Her husband is with her.

A CHINAMAN writes to the "Straits Times" calling the attention of his compatriots to the "disgraceful state of morality now visible in our women-folk." The Chinaman, he says, is a born gambler, and nothing can prevent him from indulging his evil propensity, "but what law cannot accomplish severe domestic discipline can bring about." The "harbinger of prosperity and progress the Singapore-Kranji Railway, is doing at present an inconceivable amount of harm, conveying daily our women from the pure atmosphere of their homes to the contaminated air of a Gambling Farm, all "Scot free." Having played once the ladies are smitten with the gambling fever, and daily resort to the gambling dens, pawning their jewels and jewellery in order to obtain money wherewith to play, and, where they cannot redeem them, substituting imitations, to "lull to sleep the suspicions of their husbands." When "our young maidens in the bloom of youth accompany their mothers to pass away their while in corrupted places and also to participate in the enjoyment such places offer, our forecast of their future is certainly not encouraging." The correspondent therefore appeals to the British Government to protect Chinese wives and children—the husbands and fathers being apparently unable to do so.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE duties of Chamberlain to the Queen, if not so numerous or responsible as those of the Lord Chamberlain, are still most important. Lord Howe has to arrange about all presentations made to Her Majesty apart from the King. These are fairly numerous. It is his duty to submit to the Queen the names of ladies desiring special presentation, and to know that they are fit persons to have such an honour conferred upon them. Lists of invitations sent out by Her Majesty are submitted by him, and in some cases he acts in conjunction with the Lord Chamberlain. On all State occasions he is in attendance on Her Majesty, and makes all presentations which are to the Queen alone. Besides these are other duties, says the "Lady's Pictorial," all of which will be fulfilled by the new Chamberlain with courtesy and tact.

If the rumour be true that Sir Daniel Cooper intends to retire from the turf, the "great game" will lose an enthusiastic and popular votary. The "Court Circular" says:—Sir Daniel began racing in a small way in 1874. For a time he was a partner in the Easton stud with the late Lord Rosslyn, and when the stud was broken up he went to Australia again, and raced there for some years. In the eighties he was home in England once more, and after his marriage with Miss Grant-Suttie, a granddaughter of the Duke of Roxburghe, he has raced on a more extensive scale, Lady Cooper taking a deep interest in the sport.

A health expert who has been airing his views before a Manchester audience claims to have solved the problem of how to add ten years to life. According to this gentleman, those who wish to add a decade to their existence should avoid over-eating, especially flesh meat, shun alcohol, sleep in fresh air with open windows, never exceed three meals a day, walk as much as possible in the sunshine, breathe deeply, and sleep on the right side so as to allow free action to the heart. The great mass of humanity, he says, suffer from ignorance of dietetic principles, whereas the study and observance of these principles would make people healthy and able to enjoy life to the full.

An American physician, writing to the superintendent of nurses of a large training school in the United States, informs her that he wants a graduate nurse to superintend and manage a small hospital of about twenty beds. He then proceeds (says the "Hospital") to set forth his requirements as follows:—She should have some executive ability. Age, 25 to 32; height, 5ft. 3in. to 5ft. 6in.; weight, 118 to 145lbs. Fine personal appearance, neat and stylish, elegant form, well developed, good-looking, dignified, pretty mouth and teeth, elegant disposition, popular, good education, medium complexion, pretty eyes, first-class references. Applicants will please send recent photographs, which will be returned if desired. State whether single, married, or widow, where born and raised, city or country, and salary expected."

Particulars are given in the "Autocar" of a motor car track which it is proposed to construct on a gigantic scale at Long Island, New York. It will be 112 miles long and forty feet wide, and will cost £3 0,000. The road itself will have two tracks ten feet apart with steel runways for the wheels, practically on a level with the rest of the grass-covered course, so that a car can easily run aside. The track will be fenced in by a thick hedge protected on the outside by massive wire netting, so strong that neither animal nor person can break through. Tolls will be charged for the use of the road to pay interest on capital and cost of upkeep.

Some amusement has been created in Paris by the publication of the bag secured in the Royal and Presidential shoot at Rambouillet. From this document it is judged that M. Loubet, who is an excellent shot, allowed the King of Italy to outdistance him, a proceeding in which he has imitated the diplomatic example of his predecessor, M. Felix Faure, who invariably adjusted his skill with the gun to the rank of the guests who accompanied him. Thus when foreign Ambassadors took part in the autumn shoots at Rambouillet President Faure generally was found to have secured the highest number of points, but when the King of Portugal, for example, or one of the Russian Grand Dukes was the principal guest, President Faure invariably was out of form.

Russian ports are not as hospitable as they might be, although Russian naval officers are most punctilious in paying visits to foreign ports—to see how the land lies. A few weeks ago (according to a story told in the "Manchester Daily Dispatch") the Russian Admiral at Port Arthur paid a surprise visit to Sir Cyprian Bridge, in command of our China Squadron, at Wei-hai-Wei, and there was a pretty exchange of international amenities. Sir Cyprian Bridge let a few weeks go by, and when Far Eastern matters threatened to pass from the simmering stage to boiling point he telegraphed to the Russian Admiral saying that he proposed to do himself the honour of returning his courteous visit. The Russian Admiral in an excess of courtesy telegraphed back that he could not think of putting Sir Cyprian to such inconvenience, Sir Cyprian replied: Not at all—only too pleased. Then the Russian Admiral telegraphed again. He was extremement desole, but, as a matter of fact, there would be hardly room for H.M.S. Glory in the harbour at Port Arthur. Sir Cyprian continued the telegraphic correspondence by saying that he did not propose to come in his flagship, but in a picket boat. Then the Russian Admiral was extremely sorry to say that he was about to go away for a few days. And Sir Cyprian Bridge closed the correspondence by saying: Am content to take my chance of seeing you. Sir Cyprian found the Russian Admiral on board his flagship, and found Port Arthur crammed with Russian ships of war.

Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's merits and methods as a debater, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes in the "Pall Mall Magazine," says:—It is certain that Mr. Chamberlain by no means disdains the assistance of notes. He jots them down while a debate is going on, he lays them on the box when he rises, and during his speech he repeatedly bends down, bringing his face close to the paper, to remind himself of the next point. When he straightens himself after this momentary examination of his notes one can see at a glance if he feels that he is going to make a hit. He adjusts his eyeglass, he regards his victim with a grim smile, and then, having fired his shot, he turns to his friends as if saying, I think I had him there. Then come the cheers and laughter from his side, and the answering—or perhaps I may call them counter-vailing cheers from the other. There is always plenty of laughter when Mr. Chamberlain is making a fighting speech. He is not, and he makes no pretence of being, a humourist. He has none of that rich, genial humour which is one of the most precious endowment that a man can have. But again and again he turns the laugh of defiance and of scorn against his opponent.

The Manchester Guardian tells a story from Budapest which presents a very obvious moral. A certain lady of Budapest, who is noted for her social ambitions was recently staying at Pressbourg. On one occasion she was in the park with her little son and daughter, who were playing near her. Two other children, very plainly dressed, came up and joined in their game. Their mother made no objection until she heard the two shabby children address her own with the familiar 'thou' instead of the more respectful 'you.' She felt that such an outrage could not be tolerated, and told them to be off at once to their equally shabby mother, who was sitting a little way off. The children objected and began to cry, whereat the incensed patrician endeavoured to drive them away with her parasol. This quickly brought their mother on the scene. She laughed when she heard her children's crime, and apologised smilingly. The other felt that she should be taught her place, and lectured her severly on her disregard of their relative station in life. You do not appear to be aware who you are speaking to, she said with contemptuous politeness; I am Frau von——. The other lady smiled and replied, I am Frau the Archduchess Frederick.

Truth tells that some years ago, after Queen Victoria had been staying at a certain hotel a wealthy American called on the proprietor and signified his desire to sleep, if it could be managed, in the same apartment and the same bed. Money was no object to him. What would it cost? The hotel proprietor was equal to the occasion. He thought that it could be arranged for £20. A bargain was struck on these terms. The millionaire duly arrived and retired to the Royal couch. No doubt he thoroughly enjoyed his night's rest and the prospect of subsequently electrifying his friends with the story of his regal experience. His pleasure must have been somewhat marred when he discovered later on that her Britannic Majesty always travelled with her own bed and bedding.

If you are young, you naturally appear so.
If you are old, why appear so?
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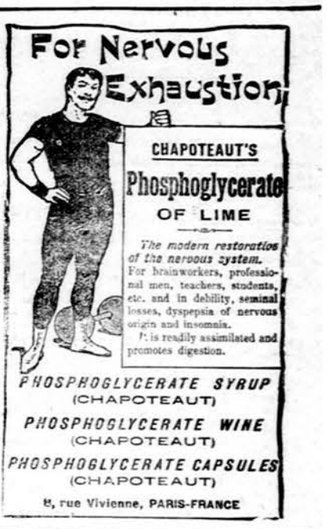
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "National Zeitung" says:—The recent Naval Manœuvres prove that the English are looking for a point d'appui which will take the place of Gibraltar. They have selected the Bay of Lagos, which belongs to their Portuguese Ally. This Bay, however, is nothing more than a good anchorage during the summer. Moreover, the Bay is such a long way from Gibraltar that effective defensive and reconnoitring service is out of the question. For this Tangier would be best suited.

Without short service and the Army Reserve, says "The Army and Navy Gazette" we could not have embarked upon the South African War, even with the limited conditions under which it was first undertaken. A single fact will suffice to emphasise this. The strength of the first line was at once more than doubled, and reached a strength which would never have been tolerated if the whole were maintained with the colours; the Reservists fell into their places at once as steady, seasoned soldiers, filling the gaps, while the young and immature men became the reserve, and gradually qualified for service abroad.

Whatever may be the political career that remains to Mr. Brodrick, says the "Broad Arrow," the doors of the War Office are shut against him now and for all time. But out of Mr. Brodrick's failure may arise his successor's success. Mr. Arnold-Forster is a man in some respects of Mr. Brodrick's type. He has opinions of his own and a profound belief in his own infallibility. Unlike Mr. Brodrick, however, he is a sufficiently practical man of business to understand that a statesman however infallible, cannot administer a system, however theoretically complete, without assistance and support. He cannot run the Army single-handed, and we cannot but believe that Mr. Arnold-Forster's first care will be to organise the War Office on the lines which the Hartington Commission, the Dawkins Committee, and the more recent Report of the War Commissioners have each in their turn recommended. It is unlikely that Mr. Arnold-Forster will find it necessary to disestablish any substantial proportion of the departmental officials who, through no fault of their own, have been participants in Mr. Brodrick's failure; but there is one office, and a high one, which is marked for abolition, and it would be an assistance to Mr. Arnold-Forster if he could be relieved of a difficult and unpleasant duty by the good will and good sense of the high officer who holds it. It is certain that in any scheme of War Office reform which is likely to be adopted a Commander-in-Chief can have no position in the new organisation. It is strange that it should be generally acknowledged that as a precedent to War Office reform, the retirement of the most popular officer of the Army from a position of which he was regarded by the country not three years ago as the ideal occupant should be essential. But Mr. Arnold-Forster, if he is to succeed in the task he has undertaken, is entitled to a fair start, and a fair start is impossible with the existing constitution of the Horse Guards Staff.

General Andre recently gave public expression to the pride which, he said, the French army should feel in the high encomiums passed by the foreign attaches upon the recent manœuvres. All were said to have proclaimed the great progress that had been made, and to have recognised the endurance of French soldiers to be greater than that of the soldiers of any other European nation. General Andre added that the French artillery is at present unrivalled, that the cavalry is in an excellent state, and that the infantry satisfies all expectations. Nevertheless it would appear that the army is at present passing through a critical phase. The low birth-rate in the country, and the falling off in the contingent available, make it necessary to suppress a certain number of the fourth battalions of which so much has been heard. Not less than sixty-eight of these are to be disbanded, but the reduction is, perhaps, more serious in appearance than in fact. There is not to be a diminution of 40,000 men, as some have supposed, because in reality these fourth battalions were already squeezed lemons, and only one or two companies. Some of them existed only on paper, and the total effective was between 7,000 and 8,000 men. The reduction does not affect the regiments of the 6th and 7th, and 20th Corps on the German frontier. It is explained by the "Army Territoriale" that this year the revising boards were very strict, and their operations led to a diminution of 19,000 in the contingent. The "Echo de l'Armee" though deploring the necessary reductions, says that the new arrangement corresponds much better than the old to the necessities of the case, and to the real effort which the country must make when it renounces the dangerous delusion of maintaining skeleton forces. By reducing the number of battalions, those which remain will be better filled and better officered.

Lieut. von Wichmann, of the German Army Reserve who served with the Boers in the war, concludes in the "Military-Wochenblatt" his articles upon the use of artillery. He points out that the guns were handled in a very different manner on the opposing sides. While we employed them more or less massed, the Boer guns were generally placed singly in protected positions on a defensive line. The German officer thinks, in view of the superior number of our guns, that we adopted the right policy, while the Boers did the only thing that was possible. In order to illustrate the disparity in the number of guns he gives the following figures, intended to indicate the numerical relation of the Boer guns to our own. Talana Hill, 5 to 20; Elandslaagte, 2 to 18; Modder River, 16 to 40; Colenso, 6 to 50; Spion Kop, 6 to 60; Vaal Krantz, 7 to 60; Pieter's Hill, 10 to 70. The Boers, as Lieut. von Wichmann remarks, were masters in the art of hiding their gun positions. We bombarded the Colenso lines for two days, but only one gun was fired by the enemy, and we were astonished to find that the Boers were not all dead. They were also great masters in distant firing, and some of their success is attributed to the fact that they had the latest prismatic glasses, while our glasses are described as inferior. The Boers took great care of their artillery, a good gunner not being easily replaced. In relation to Spion Kop, the writer says that from the morning of January 20 to the evening of January 23 we maintained a terrible bombardment from sixty light and heavy guns, the Boers for hours making no reply. Their great advantage on this occasion was that their guns were completely hidden, and commanded the position from three sides. They had no guns on the top, and the writer ascribes error in this matter to General von Boguslawski and Colonel von Lindenau.

He insists that great illusions exist as to the results of artillery fire. We often bombarded the Boer lines with little effect, and attacked with confidence, as at Colenso, in relation to which action the German officer says that guns must never be employed without infantry escort. The Boers had little respect for shell fire, and even lyddite shells made little impression. The men went on preparing their coffee regardless of the discharge, but, when shrapnel was opened, they fled at once to shelter. In conclusion, the German officer again says there must be no illusion as to the effect of artillery. The decisive effect will be gained by infantry and artillery together, and cavalry will be an essential related arm of the forces. The great results of war will not be obtained by guns or weapons. The moral qualities of the leader and of individuals will always bring about the effect. The author was two years and eight months in the field, and says he had often the opportunity of recognising the truth of this lesson of the war.

Although at present only a few have been decided on, it is expected that before the end of the current financial year many changes will have been made in the composition of our fleets and squadrons. Already the Duncan and Exmouth have gone out to the Mediterranean Station, and in November the Albemarle will follow them. The Kent, too, of the County cruisers, is now in commission, and two others are nearly ready to follow her into the Cruiser Squadron. These are the Donegal, which will be commissioned on November 5, and the Bedford, which hoists the maiden pennant six days later. These replace the Rainbow and the Minerva respectively, and the change is all for the better. Latterly, too, other cruisers have been commissioned to relieve older vessels on the Australian and other stations. Thus last Tuesday the Barrosa left Devonport to replace the Barracouta on the Cape of Good Hope Station, and the Tartar was commissioned at Chatham to relieve the Nymphe on the South Atlantic Station. The Tartar has recently undergone an extensive refit, and is now superior to the Nymphe in almost every respect. Early in November, again, the Vindictive in the Mediterranean will be relieved by the Arrogant. If these changes make for efficiency in the squadrons which they severally affect, and the addition of the County cruisers to the Cruiser Squadron cannot but be regarded with satisfaction even by those who would have the Australian Squadron strengthened with some of our modern armoured cruisers.

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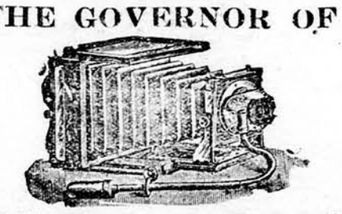

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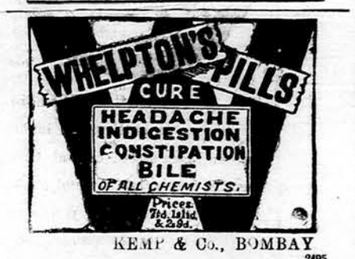

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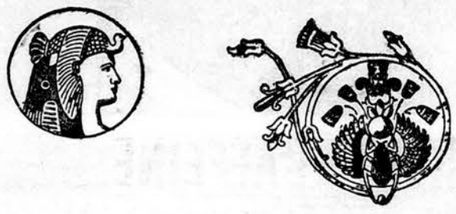

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